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In This Issue

Tarle on Falsification of History of World War II

More on Marr and Soviet Linguistics

Soviet Television — Stalin's Birthday

Next Week:

The Politburo Writes About Stalin

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject-matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials, without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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FEATURE ARTICLES

Tarle on Falsification of History of World War II

THE 2ND WORLD WAR IN A DISTORTING MIRROR.—On Falsification of the History of World War II by Anglo-American Historians. (By Academician E[ugene] Tarle. Bolshevik, No. 21, November, 1949, pp. 60-70. 9,000 words. Condensed text:) ... Anyone who follows the American press at all attentively, particularly the large, most widely read newspapers and the "historical" books published, knows the extent to which declarations in print by the instigators of a new war involve eager and frequent use (with quotation and without) of Russian history [as reflected] in the distorting mirror in which it is portrayed by present-day American, British and Americanized French bourgeois historiography.

It should be observed first of all (so as not to revert to the matter later) that, even regardless of the political trend of these falsifications, they are distinguished by curious ignorance. The tradition of the immortal "spreading bogberry tree,"* from the time when Alexandre Dumas visited Russia, is held sacred in America even now; nevertheless, the embarassed protests of critics several years ago forced abandonment, for example, of depiction of Tatyana as dashing off her letter to Onegin on an Underwood and of portraying Anna Karenina as going to the altar with Vronsky in the bonnet of a wet-nurse. Analogous wonders in the field of historiography, however, thrive freely even now.

In this brief article we shall not disturb all the "scientific" rubbish that has been devoted to Russian historical subjects, but shall pay attention only to the more characteristic examples of what is being written by foreign falsifiers of history about events of the second world war.

First of all, let us answer the question: what is the main tendency interrelating the various fruits of this Anglo-American-French concoction? It is easier than easy to grasp this tendency, so naively and openly does it show on the surface!

One of the chief aims set for themselves by the journalists and "historians" who have undertaken the mission of villifying past, present and, as far as possible, future Soviet foreign policy actions is to spread slander to the effect that the Soviet power is merely disguising its true aspirations with communist theory while in actuality it is direct heir to the aggressive imperialist tendencies of Tsarist policy.

Here and there references have even been made to the old, long exposed forgery of "the testament of Peter the Great" to the Russian people concerning gradual conquest of the entire world. This peculiar creation of fantasy was unleashed in Paris before Napoleon's invasion of Russia. It was again taken up by the Palmerston press before the Crimean War, then under Salisbury in the 1880s following occupation of Merv by Russian troops (which very much annoyed British ruling circles), and again popularized by the Goebbels press from 1941 to 1945. Based on supposedly "historical" material, this old falsification has again been hauled out of the gloom of oblivion, this time in the U.S.A.

The line of argument followed by the anti-Soviet slanderers is exceedingly simple: Soviet rule is following Tsarist policy because it has created a union of national republics with broad self-government, in preference to handing them over to the "trusteeship" of Britain, Turkey, Iran, etc.! The most interesting point is that it is such violently radical "democrats" as Churchill, Lord Halifax, Hoover and Harriman, down to Marshall, Truman and Acheson, their arms in Greek blood to the elbows, who "accuse" the U.S.S.R. of insufficient willingness to diminish her territory in favor of forming small "independent" states (i.e., dependent on Britain and America).

The efforts of The New York Times, Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, and New Herald and Tribune [sic] between 1947 and 1949 were aimed at kindling an internecine struggle in the Balkan and Danube states and in Poland in order to support in every way the conspiracies which spring up periodically, invariably to fail, and are prepared by the efforts of British and American intelligence. In this matter "historical reminiscences," appropriately prepared, seasoned and served, provide the main propaganda argument. How Mikolajczyk alone has labored at this calling!

This slanderous, provocative propaganda was directed not only at the Balkan countries and the people's republics generally. It was also directed at the working class and democratic strata of the U.S.A., Britain, France and Germany. It was necessary to compromise Soviet foreign policy in the eyes of European democracy without fail, to slander our diplomacy, to make it appear that the Soviet Union seeks territorial aggrandizement.

However, it cannot be said that this propaganda was particularly successful. For it was not easy to consider that people saved by Stalin, by the Soviet Union, from the Hitlerite knife at their throat would allow themselves to be fooled by old wives' tales about Russian aggressive designs.

From this general description, let us turn to some concrete illustrations.

Let us begin with the favorite theme of all these parodies on historical investigation of facts: the prelude to the second world war. Let us recall a memorable controversy won by our diplomacy but begun, unfortunately for himself, by Mr. Marshall in order to intensify the "cold war" against the U.S.S.R.

A large (362-pp.) collection of documents removed by the American authorities from their occupation zone of Germany was published in New York in 1948. It bore the title, "Nazi-Soviet Relations, 1939-1941." In publishing this collection the State Department assumed it would naturally be striking a blow at the prestige of the U.S.S.R. by convicting the U.S.S.R. of an anti-democratic agreement with Germany and other sins. But the imperialist falsifiers of history miscalculated: their "divulging" evoked a blow from us of such political and moral impact as Mr. Marshall had not, of course, expected.

I note, by the way, that Walter Lippman was particularly irritated by the release of the American collection. A member of the New York Herald staff

* [The "spreading bogberry tree" is a Russian expression for a cock-and-bull story—particularly a story betraying an author's utter unfamiliarity with a subject and indicating that he is presenting his improbabilities under the guise of the "exotic." The phrase stems from a description of Russia by a French visitor who wrote that he sat "under the shade of a majestic bogberry"—"sur l'ombre d'un kliukva majesteux."—Trans.]

precisely because he is a foe of the Soviet Union, this political observer realized immediately what a strong rebuff might ensue from picking a quarrel on such disadvantageous grounds. His irritation grew all the more when the historical reference work, "Falsifiers of History," appeared in Moscow and Lippmann's worst fears proved entirely justified.

But let us relate in sequence this curious assault by the falsifiers of history upon the plain historical truth. Beginning in January, 1948, when this collection of documents on "Nazi-Soviet Relations, 1939-1941"—long advertised in advance, of course, by the world imperialist press—was published, anti-Soviet journalism and historiography have been receiving quite precise instructions from the U.S. State Department and, at the same time, the materials essential to carrying out these assignments. Thanks to the efforts of Messrs. Truman, Marshall, Bevin, Bidault and others, the "cold war" against the U.S.S.R. was in high gear. But it was necessary to reckon with constant reminders by Wallace and his supporters (not to mention the Communist press) concerning the incomparable service rendered all mankind by the Soviet Union when it assumed the main burden of the war and shattered the Hitlerite war machine to smithereens. As a counter to these just reminders, it was decided to intensify the slanderous campaign against the Soviet power [by] placing the responsibility for outbreak of the second world war upon her. The falsifiers of history turned themselves inside out to represent the Soviet-German non-aggression pact as a crafty betrayal of the interests of mutual defense, a betrayal allegedly perpetrated by Soviet diplomacy at the very height of the Western powers' negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet government had absolutely nothing against publication of all the documents of the years between 1939 and 1941 and offered its cooperation in this project, but, of course, with a most essential addition: simultaneous publication of all the documents bearing on the matter and concerning the immediately preceding period of 1933 to 1939. However, a resolute refusal was forthcoming from the governments of the United States, Britain and France: after all, this entire artful scheme by the Anglo-American politicians was expressly undertaken to confuse the reader utterly and to conceal from him the base and most cynical treachery of the Western "allies," who had continually egged on the Hitlerite band against the Soviet Union for a number of years (particularly from 1938 to 1939!).

It is sufficient to recall the history of this publication even briefly for it to become clear to what extent the three governments had surpassed in outright cynicism, in conscious and insolent falsification of history, literally the entire pack of innumerable glib-penned newspaper and magazine scribes who excelled in anti-Soviet mud-slinging. The very method of falsification employed in the American 1948 collection is by no means new: it consists in expounding to one's heart's content upon the fact indispensable to the falsifiers while by-passing in the silence of the grave all the "awkward" circumstances which gave rise to this fact. The whole reactionary school of historians of the French Revolution, for example, starting with the Frenchman Hippolyte Taine and ending with the German Adalbert Wahl, made wide use of this hackneyed method of hushing things up, as is common knowledge: with "most noble" displeasure and beating of their breasts, all of them were horrified by Marat and Robespierre, while at the same time they delicately glossed over the [fact of] innumerable enemies abroad and traitors at home, from whom the French Revolution could have saved itself if it had developed the energy for entirely justified self-defense.

But, in all justice, the Messrs. Marshall, Bevin and Bidault could give points in sleight-of-hand contests to any previously known falsifier of historical facts. They hush up the true course of events which preceded August, 1939; they hush up the base double-dealing of the "democratic" governments.

When the Soviet government published its historical reference work, "Falsifiers of History," we awaited with curiosity a reply from the worthy editorial board consisting of the foreign ministers of the three great powers. There followed no reply in any way based on the facts or in any way refuting our assertions. This in itself was the most eloquent of all possible replies.

What could they answer? Did all three powers prepare the Hitlerite band's attack on the Soviet Union from the first moment Hitler seized power in Germany? Of course they did. They even boasted of it! At Munich in September, 1938—during those days of which we can indeed say, in Nekrasov's words: "There have been worse times, but not more base!" —did Chamberlain and Daladier sell Czechoslovakia to Hitler as an advance against the coming campaign against Moscow? They did. They boasted about this, too. A special medal with Mr. Daladier's smiling face was even struck in France in gratitude for this artful agreement with Hitler. What can be answered here? The most mortal blow to these men who failed shamefully was the subsequent exposure made by us, based on irrefutable documents and proving a fact more odious and despicable than can be imagined: that while holding fictitious negotiations in Moscow in the spring and summer of 1939, Britain at the same time was holding secret negotiations in London with Hitler's representative Wohltat and with German Ambassador Dirksen. A general political and economic agreement had already been fully worked out whereby, in handing over Poland and the Soviet Union to Hitler, Britain guaranteed Hitler extensive material support in the event he attacked the U.S.S.R.

The whole of this scheme of the Anglo-French imperialists failed shamefully. Learning of all these mines laid by the "noble allies," the U.S.S.R. took steps of its own in due time, ensuring time to prepare for active defense.

While to this day they reverently honor the memory of their mentor Talleyrand, the woe-begone diplomats forgot the statement ascribed to that venerable patriarch of deception and treachery: "If you do something base, you must see that it succeeds regardless of what it costs you; remember, people will never forgive an unsuccessful base deed!" Chamberlain and Daladier had even an excess of the moral qualities needed to follow in Talleyrand's footsteps, but stepmother nature had denied them intellectual capacity, and they themselves became entangled and failed in the sly game they had undertaken.

What was there left to do for the entire press mobilized for the "cold war?" The very thing done by leading strategists and tacticians of that war: to ignore the documents of 1937-1939 published in the Soviet Union; not to mention a single word about publication of the historical reference work, "Falsifiers of History," and to continue to hammer away at the same thing that the newspaper and magazine editors and book and pamphlet publishers had hammered away at from the beginning, as soon as they received the U.S. State Department's original order prior to appearance of our counter-publication.

It should be observed that in the realm of literature directed polemically against the Soviet publication, "Falsifiers of History," French reactionaries

labored not a little along with the Anglo-American "journalists."

Of the two inglorious "heroes" of Munich who were received with such triumph in their capitals on their return from Munich as "saviors from war," Neville Chamberlain died without leaving memoirs, while Daladier is still alive, flourishing and actively engaging in just as base and slanderous propaganda against the Soviet Union as when he and Chamberlain egged on the Hitlerite band to attack Russia and later loudly declared (in January and February, 1940) that he intended to send 75,000 Frenchmen to Finland to fight Russia. Munich is written about more and more often in France than in Britain or the U.S.A. In this instance the Anglo-Saxons use François-Ponçet's book as a source. This François-Ponçet was French Ambassador in Berlin under Hitler. In Berlin he had dealings and deals with the fascists which were very productive not for France but for himself personally. A second (enlarged) edition of his book "From Versailles to Potsdam" appeared in 1948. In this book Ponçet shamelessly ignores the documents published in the U.S.S.R., which show with irrefutable clarity that at Munich in 1938, and in Moscow during the negotiations sabotaged by Britain and France, the representatives of both Western powers sought to egg on Hitlerite Germany to attack the Soviet Union as soon as possible and guaranteed him not only factual neutrality but even active aid. M. Poncet pretends he knows nothing of this and bitterly reproaches Soviet diplomacy for allegedly "deceiving" the pure-hearted, trusting British and French.

It would be vain to await any retorts to that part of the Soviet publication, "Falsifiers of History," devoted to the Western powers' efforts in the interval between the two wars to create a powerful battering-ram of defeated Germany as fast as possible for use against the Soviet Union. And what retort can be made when literally the same thing has been and is being done in the same Germany by these same powers in 1946-1949? That is not all. These attempts to bring into play the German people as cannon fodder for U.S. and British aggression against our country are incomparably more open now than even between 1933 and 1939.

The Anglo-American warmongers are now zealously setting about the "repetition of the past" by organizing the "West German Federation," taking all steps for inclusion of Western Germany in the Atlantic Union and in the "European Council," reviving Hitlerite fascism and calling the surviving Hitlerites to activity.

During the second world war the Soviet Union was the ally of the U.S.A., Britain and France, an ally who played the deciding role in the defeat of Hitlerite Germany. At that time Goering loudly boasted that he would end the war when German troops were billeted in New York skyscrapers. Senator Harry Truman did not at once adapt himself to the new situation, and on June 24, 1941, two days after Hitler's attack on the U.S.S.R., he even was able to express the cynical thought at a press conference that the more the Germans and Russians destroy each other, the better. But this declaration by the then modest Senator found no response at the time. At that time people were writing much more carefully about Russia and her past, sometimes even in a quite favorable tone. But when, almost immediately after Germany's capitulation, a most active "cold war" against the Soviet Union began simultaneously in Britain and the U.S.A., the instigators of a third world slaughter began to turn more and more eagerly to falsifying the history of the events of 1941-1945 in a most shameless way, so that the literature front concerned with the diplomatic and military history of the second world war has recently come to play a more and more prominent role in the extensive and actively cultivated field of anti-Soviet propaganda.

New York and London stand at the core of this propaganda and we shall deal chiefly with British and American books. The continental Marshallized press obediently follows the instructions of its Anglo-Saxon masters and managers. "Europe is now our periphery," declared someone in The New York Times following signing of the North Atlantic Pact. It must be admitted in all justice that in the given instance the "periphery," in earning its keep from its American masters, is often more zealous than the "center," and in France, Belgium and Western Germany things are frequently printed on the history of the second world war such as are not always resolved upon even in London, New York and Washington.

In this respect it should be noted that champion's laurels in the field of anti-Soviet abuse. stretching all the way to anecdotal curiosities and amazing in its shamelessness, undoubtedly belong to the notorious Schumacherite newspaper, Sozialdemokrat.

But this Continental (I almost wrote colonial) press is not essentially interesting. For the tenth time, defeated German generals, such as Guderian, state that they almost defeated the Soviet Army but that allegedly "unfortunate accidents" prevented bringing the matter to a conclusion. For the 12th time diplomats who have been made fools of (or were very chummy with Hitler), such as the crafty Bourse dealer François-Ponçet, insist on the profound integrity of their pro-Hitlerite policy throughout the years before and after Munich. Newspaper writings by the venal falsifiers of history active in France, Western Germany and the Benelux countries are prepared on orders from Washington and London and are not very interesting. Let us recall Pushkin's words: "Lackey, stay in the anteroom while we settle with the master;" and let us take up New York and London.

First of all, one general observation. The slanderous anti-Soviet literature published in the U.S.A. and Britain about the second world war has two concrete aims: first, to show that the Soviet Union's role in the war from 1941 to 1945 was by no means so great and its participation was not as indispensable to victory as the whole world admitted it to have been in 1945, when Hitlerite Germany capitulated; secondly, to show that both Western Europe and the U.S.A. committed a terrible blunder in allowing Russia to insist on Germany's unconditional surrender instead of concluding a peace with the Hitlerites and then once more strengthening and restoring the German war machine for a future German vengeance upon Russia in conjunction with the Anglo-Saxons. These two tendencies constitute the basic, fundamental nucleus of all Anglo-American and French literature on the second world war.

It should be pointed out that bourgeois "historians" writing about the military events of the second world war eagerly resort to the method of silence. It is more difficult to prove that Stalingrad was an insignificant engagement than to act as though they had never heard about any Stalingrad and that it did not take place at all. This is precisely how André Maurois acted in his history of France. But these authors are far more loquacious when they are developing the second of their main theses—concerning the fatal political blunder of the American and British rulers in permitting the Soviet Union to level and crush the Hitlerite army. It should be noted that in these theses of the bourgeois historians one cannot help but note an indirect admission of the tremendous, decisive role played by the Soviet Union in

defeating Hitlerism, in liberating the peoples of Europe—including the German people—from the Hitlerite yoke.

Strictly speaking, that is the most characteristic feature to be observed in the literature of this type that has appeared in the past two years and has been distinguished by perceptible intensification of malicious anti-Soviet fervor when compared with the products of the first two postwar years.

Everything written about events related to the conclusive, decisive operations by the Soviet Army is unusually characteristic of the tactics of distortion and silence practiced by imperialist historiography whenever there is mention of Soviet participation in the war.

Let us recall the facts briefly. In December, 1944, Field Marshal [von] Rundstedt entirely unexpectedly began a tremendous large-scale offensive against the French, British and Americans on the Luxembourg-Monteau or, more precisely, the Echternach-Monteau line. The German artillery and tanks proved much better on this sector than those of the Allies: the Americans had heavy Sherman tanks (the French and British did not have even these), while Rundstedt had the Tigers and Panzers with which the Russians had, indeed, dealt very well in the Kursk wedge, but with which the Allies proved incapable of coping. A large area was conquered in two weeks, the Germans were approaching Dinant and were threatening Antwerp. Something very like panic began to take hold of the Allied staffs; alarmed telegrams began to fly to London, Washington, Paris. Winston Churchill sent a telegram to J. V. Stalin asking help. The January offensive by Soviet troops in 1945 saved the situation in the West. Churchill once acknowledged this fact in the press, though in quite laconic and vague form.

Our Soviet documents provide such an exhaustive insight into this fact that it is impossible to speak more convincingly and eloquently about the shameful falsification of history of the second world war taking place before our eyes than, first, by recalling the content of these documents and, secondly, by bringing to the reader's attention the fact that the foreign reactionary press has passed over (and continues to pass over) these documents in complete silence, although this seems simply incredible. ...

[At this point Tarle quotes Churchill's Jan. 6, 1945, telegram to J. V. Stalin, and the latter's Jan. 7 reply, both quoted in full by A. Ya. Vyshinsky in his speech before the Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly Nov. 16, 1949. Churchill's telegram asked for help in the form of a Soviet offensive, and Stalin s reply pledged this help. Text of these messages appeared in translation of Vyshinsky's speech in the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 48, p. 18.]

Churchill wrote in a return message to J. V. Stalin Jan. 9: "I am very grateful to you for your exciting message. I have forwarded it to Gen. Eisenhower for his personal information only. May your noble undertaking be accompanied by complete success!"

Wishing to hasten aid to Allied troops in the West, the Soviet high command advanced the date for beginning the offensive against the Hitlerites on the Soviet-German front from Jan. 20 to Jan. 12. ... Even the first day of the Soviet offensive was so terrible for the enemy that the Hitlerite army's supreme command issued a hasty order on complete cessation of the offensive which had been developing successfully in the West. It called for transfer of major forces (including two tank divisions) from the West to the East to help the Hitlerite troops, partly retreating, partly fleeing following break-through of the front. The Allied army was saved from the danger of severe defeat which had threatened it. And on Jan. 17 Churchill was literally unable to find words to express his gratitude to J. V. Stalin and the heroic Soviet Army: "In the name of His Majesty's government and with all my heart I wish to express to you our thanks and congratulations on the vast offensive you have begun on the Eastern Front.***"

Does the reader perhaps think that this historical fact was somehow mentioned by even a single word by the "historians" of the war? Nothing of the kind! Let us take the Frenchman Jacques D'Arcy's book on the history of the war from September, 1939, to August, 1945, and open it to the pages dealing with this event: not a word either about Churchill's telegram or the rescue from the East.

Let us take the Englishman Maj. Gen. Fuller's book, "The Second World War" (London, 1948), and open it to pages 346-347. Here is even a map of Rundstedt's offensive, but not a single word about the Russian aid which had rescued the Allies from their calamity. Let us turn to the Englishman Philip Graves, who has written no less than five books on the second world war and has devoted a special volume to the last months of the war; not a word in Graves. I write, surrounded by Western literature on the war, and I make special searches: not a single mention anywhere. ...

The American [Waverley] Root's two-volume book, "Secret History of the War," presents a curious variation in falsification of history. Root admits the high qualities of Soviet diplomacy and strategy, but, of course, the ultimate goals of each seem to him permeated with insidiousness with respect to the Western Allies. His final conclusion: the Allies won the war against Germany, but lost it to Russia politically. It does not even seem strange to the author that French Gen. Weygand planned the most convenient routes of attack on Baku and the oil districts of Azerbaidzhan and advised making use of those months when the Soviet Union was busy at war with Finland for this.* It is hardly necessary to add that the author is silent on the role of Churchill's strategy, which had the aim of opening up a "second front" during 1942-1944 anywhere but where it might be of use in hastening victory.

The literature examined in passing seizes upon the most clumsy fictions about the Soviet Army. Thus, in his "The Second World War" (London, second edition, 1948), Cyril Falls, unable to deny the tremendous successes of the U.S.S.R., attempts to explain them solely in terms of Russian endurance resulting from adaptation to a severe climate and in terms of the difficulties of village life, keeping silent on the decisive significance of the Soviet social and state system which ensured victory over the forces of Hitlerism. In addition, our author is very much disillusioned by the fact that the resistance of the million-strong Kwangtung Army of the Japanese to Soviet troops in Manchuria in 1945 proved so "amazingly weak" (p. 284). Of course Cyril Falls maintains deep silence concerning Churchill's military tactics of deliberately sabotaging the opening of a second front for long years, with the direct, documentarily proved aim of continuing the "beneficial blood-letting" (meaning the "letting" of Russian blood).

The war was still on, the blood of Soviet soldiers was still flowing in the desperate combat with the Hitlerite hordes, when Harold Callender's book, "Preface to Peace," appeared in New York (1944). In this book the author devotes almost 300 pag of fine print to many-sided discussion of the question:

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 30, pp. 3-10.

Cannot Germany's war potential be retained? A militarist Germany can in time be of great use to both England and America as the chief bulwark in the struggle against Bolshevism.

"There Shall Be No Victory," written by the humble, Biblical-evangelist "lover of humanity" Axel Heyst and published in 1947, exudes bottomless hatred for the Soviet system and the Russian people. The fanciful title expresses the notion that the defeat of Hitlerite Germany allegedly represents an irreparable misfortune and that England and the U.S.A. aided the Soviet Union during the war to no purpose at all. A unique impression is given by this dazzling hatred of the Soviet people who gave their blood to save Europe and who saved, incidentally, both the author, Mr. Heyst, and his publisher, Mr. Gollancz. The advice hinted at—to take into account that many Soviet citizens have been killed and that it would be well to take advantage of this circumstance as soon as possible—is abominable. Heyst began generally to be alarmed about the U.S.S.R. long ago. As far back as December, 1943, he wrote that the war against the Germans was not yet over but it was time to think about a war against Russia.

Maj. Gen. Fuller is more outspoken than other British and American authors. He complains that the Allies worked out an "idiotic thesis" on unconditional surrender: they did not realize that "the war had ceased to be a strategic problem and had entered a purely political phase, and that the contest was no longer between military powers but between two political systems: on the one hand the system of the Western Allies, on the other hand, Russia. One of these two will rule in Eastern and Central Europe. This is what the issue will be."

All this requires no comment.

In Europe and America a whole crowd of falsifiers of history is laboring unwearyingly at distortion of facts and historical perspective. The falsifiers of history write about the victory over Hitlerite Germany with only cursory and obscure mention of the role of the Soviet Union in this war. The falsifiers of history in New York, London, Paris, Bonn and Frankfurt are very much concerned that our contemporaries should absolutely forget (and the rising generation not even learn) about Russian sacrifices in terms of manpower, about the Soviet cities and villages burned, destroyed and plundered by the Hitlerites, about the heroism of Soviet citizens, about the Stalinist strategy which destroyed the very Hitlerite war machine with which the capitalist states were incapable of coping.

The remnants of the Hitlerite band which made their way to America have no rest from publishers who realize that they cannot find anyone with more ardent hatred of the Soviet Union than these people. They know better than anyone else who it was who destroyed the Hitlerite war machine and delivered the decisive blow to the "Führer" and his henchmen! We have before us Hermann Rauschning, who came out in New York in 1946 with the book "Time of Delirium," in which he takes 369 pages to "prove" that Russia always strove and now particularly strives to conquer the entire world, and that the Americans must not lose time in restoring German militarism. Here too is L[ouis] Fisher, with his "The Great Challenge." Here too is Hoffman Nickerson, who frightened America in 1947 with the book "New Slavery." Here too is Mikolajczyk, who has already brought out two editions of his truly Khlestakovian memoirs [a reference to the hero of Gogol's "Inspector General" and his brazen, falsely optimistic boasting.—Trans.]

All these fascist concoctions are highly valued in New York by publishing houses specializing in the "cold war" against the Soviet Union. They are treasured out of the pleasure of hating, out of the jaunty freedom of appeals for war and in memory of things past. It is not worth while to discuss these works. The French critic Sarcey said in some connection that there are plays which are interesting not for the psychology of the characters depicted but for the psychology of the producers who accepted the plays for production. It can also be said of books such as those just listed that the Soviet reader is most interested not in the insane abuse by the authors but in the "psychology" of the publishers and their masters in ordering and printing these "books."

Having become a wild band of myrmidons of American imperialism, the Tito clique in Yugoslavia is now working with particular diligence at falsification of the history of the second world war. I note, for example, what is written in Yugoslavia on orders from the Tito clique regarding the country's liberation from German-fascist troops. In 1945-1947, when the Tito forces, masking their treacherous designs, still clad themselves in the mantles of friends of the Soviet Union, the newspaper Borba and public lectures still did not deny the decisive role of the Soviet Army in cleaning out the Hitlerites. It was also repeated that, in accord with the truth, the Yugoslav partisan war would have been doomed to ultimate failure if the Hitlerite hordes had not been defeated by the Soviet Union. But now, in 1948-1949, when the mask has been torn from the Judas-Tito forces, the "research workers" there shamelessly distort historical facts and assert that Yugoslavia allegedly did not need Soviet aid at all.

It is interesting to compare this legend, being created before our eyes, with what was done and is being done in French science and journalism in depicting the partisan liberation struggle in France. Here, too, actual attempts were made to ignore completely the Soviet Union's role in freeing the country. Here, too, many bourgeois historians and journalists have pictured the case as if first the Maquis and then the subsequent American-British landing saved France. But not only the journalists and memoir-writers grouped about l'Humanité and Combat, but even left-wing bourgeois scholars, such as Sorbonne professors, protested during the first years after the war (during the time when Prof. Roussy was rector) against hushing up the role of the Soviet Union, and emphasized repeatedly that without Stalingrad, without the Kursk wedge, without Korsun-Shevchenkovsky, there would have been neither French Maqui successes nor the Anglo-Saxon landings in Normandy and Brittany during 1944.

Whatever attempts may be made by the French reactionaries and the Yugoslav fascist-Titoites, as well as their Anglo-American masters, to erase from the common people's minds the truth about the decisive importance of the operations of the Soviet Army in the liberation of the peoples of Europe, they have not succeeded and will not succeed in this. The masses of the people of all countries are imbued with a feeling of the most profound gratitude to the great Soviet people which brought them liberation from the fascist yoke. ...

More on Marr and Soviet Linguistics

FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN THE NEW, MATERIALIST DOCTRINE ON LANGUAGE. (By G. P. Serdyuchenko. Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye literatury i yazyka [Journal of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Division of Literature and Philology], Vol. VIII, No. 4, July-August, 1949, pp. 299-320. 9,500 words. Condensed text:) ... Closely associated with the practice of national-language work in the republics and provinces of the Soviet Union, Soviet linguistics is a militant sector of scientific-theoretical work. It is apropos to recall here the remarkable words of Academician N. Ya. Marr, founder of the Soviet school of linguistics: "The science of language," he said, "can least of all be treated as though it were not a subject of primary necessity on the theoretical front of socialist construction. Language in itself has always been and is a major weapon of struggle in hands able to employ it skillfully. Language is called upon to become a still more powerful, direct and magically active weapon in the hands of the builders of a new world."*

It is essential to draw all necessary conclusions from the struggle between two trends in science—the materialist, progressive, versus the idealist, reactionary. Certain followers of the reactionary-idealist trend cannot be permitted to play any role in Soviet linguistics, either in scientific research work or in training specialist linguists, as has been the case until recently in several higher educational institutions.

... Soviet linguistics, if one understands by this the new doctrine on language formulated by Academician N. Ya. Marr and further developed by leading Soviet linguists headed by Academician I. I. Meshchaninov, even now lead in world linguistics. Materialist in its essence, it opposes all conceivable pseudo-scientific theories of bourgeois linguistics. However, it is too early to be consoled by successes achieved here.

Various bourgeois linguistic notions are still widespread among Soviet linguists. The followers of reactionary-idealist trends in linguistics among us have not yet laid down their arms. They control lecture platforms, conduct responsible courses in our higher educational institutions and are very active both before audiences at higher educational institutions and in the pages of the relatively few special linguistic journals we have, to which they contribute heavily. The Bolshevist principle of Party adherence has not yet become a leading one for certain Soviet linguists.

The successes of Soviet materialist linguistics are directly related to the work of N. Ya. Marr, the outstanding Communist scientist, historian, archeologist and worker in Caucasian languages.

To N. Ya. Marr belongs credit for the exceptionally important service to progressive Soviet science of formulating a new doctrine on language on the basis of dialectical and historical materialism, for formulating a general theory of linguistics representing a scientific system in opposition to bourgeois idealist linguistics.

Working for almost half a century with numerous concrete language materials, and using the facts studied to shatter irrefutably the usual outlook of bourgeois linguistics, N. Ya. Marr broke decisively with traditional linguistics only in the post-October period when, armed with Marxist-Leninist methodology and with numerous definitive statements on language by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, N. Ya. Marr repeatedly formulated his political viewpoint, which in turn determined his entire scientific-theoretical and practical activity in the post-October period. Heading a delegation of VARNITSO [All-Soviet Association of Scientific and Technical Workers for Active Participation in Socialist Construction in the U.S.S.R.] in the summer of 1930, N. Ya. Marr greeted the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and in his speech outlined, with maximum clarity, his path as a Bolshevist scientist.

"From the very first October days," he said, "I worked as much as I could, shoulder to shoulder, with my Communist comrades and together with non-member Party sympathizers, I aided the cause of unprecedented revolutionary scientific-cultural construction. The major cause of utilizing the scientific achievements of mankind for the economic construction of the Soviet country, for increasing the means for cultural revolution by the nationalities of the U.S.S.R. and for guaranteeing the triumphant struggle of the proletariat against the enemies of our socialist structure—all this demands surmounting the formal, individualist method which distorts theoretical knowledge; it requires realization by workers in science of actual social requirements and a resolute recasting of tremendous scientific attainments into new organizational forms of collective mass study and collective scientific research.

"The October revolution freed all workers, including scientists who had languished in the bonds of unenlightened idealism.

"Under the conditions of complete freedom provided for science by the Soviet power, which fosters the most daring, boldest scientific research in the realm of genuine materialist world outlook, I strove to develop, and I continue—now with new Communist scientists and staunch non-Party comrades-in-arms—to develop the doctrine of language, the field in which I do my scientific work. Having recognized the function of apologetics and having, of course, rejected them, at the present moment of the intensifying class struggle I stand firm at my post as a fighter on the scientific-cultural front, for the clear general line of proletarian scientific theory and for the general line of the Communist Party." ...

N. Ya. Marr was well aware of the fact that in our times, as he wrote, "a Titanic struggle is in progress against dead forces, against survivals of idealist doctrines," that "the struggle on the ideological front now embraces the entire world."* And while the ideological struggle is intensifying "the scientific worker, the Soviet scientist," according to N. Ya. Marr's assertion, "cannot help but express with all the profundity of his uncompromising conviction, in all the scope of our Soviet thought—scientific-theoretical, social, political—that, at such a time (of the intensified struggle of two worlds), it is suicidal and criminal for the scientist to be neutral."†

N. Ya. Marr subjected all fundamental tenets of the old, reactionary-idealist linguistics to severe and devastating criticism. He exposed their dependence on racist ideology and the colonial policy of bourgeois states...

It was precisely for this reason that as far back as 1926 Marr declared in his article, "On the Origin of Languages:" "There can be no mention of reconciling the new theory with the old on matters of prin-

* Selected Works [in Russian], Vol. I, p. 277.

* Marr Archive 655 [in Russian]—V. A. Mikhankova. N. Ya. Marr [in Russian]. 1948, p. 423.

† Selected Works [in Russian], Vol. III, p. 90.

ciple unless the Indo-Europeanist rejects his main tenets." And he adds here: "I consider the attempt by several of my few students, and particularly my followers, to erect a bridge [between the two theories] more disastrous than the desire of the great majority of linguist Indo-Europeanists to ignore entirely Japhetic linguistics."*

Not in the least denying the known services of Indo-European linguistics in the history of science—first of all through the factual material accumulated by them—N. Ya. Marr was entirely justified in asserting that "Indo-European linguistics is flesh of the flesh and blood of the blood of obsolete bourgeois society, based on the oppression of peoples of the East by the peoples of Europe through the latter's murderous colonial policy."† In so doing, the Bolshevist scientist unmasks the class, colonial-racist essence of all fundamental hypotheses of bourgeois Indo-European linguistics. Moreover, on the basis of a tremendous number of facts adduced from languages studied by him, as well as on the basis of individual facts about language, he formulates a harmonious system for the new Soviet science of language.

Boldly and openly challenging the bourgeois-idealist world viewpoint in science, N. Ya. Marr was well aware that his scientific views could not but evoke a most negative attitude toward him on the part of representatives of the old, bourgeois science. ... Up to a certain time he was interested and disturbed by one question in this respect: "What is the reason for such bewildering misunderstanding of the Japhetic theory?" And as a result of thinking through this question carefully, he himself answered it entirely correctly: "I know," he wrote in his "Report on the Spring Expedition to Abkhazia" in 1928, "that there are a good many reasons, but the main reason interests me and during my expedition abroad the thought of this basic reason confronted me in quite magnified form. I saw with my own eyes that people with a different social world outlook cannot lightly and—above all—correctly and entirely grasp our thoughts. I saw as though under a microscope that every theoretical doctrine, even a doctrine on language, is the child of a given society."‡

And N. Ya. Marr was not surprised when he heard that a member of the British Parliament, Allen, called Marr's doctrine on language (the Japhetic theory) "the scientific mouthpiece of Bolshevism" in the June 24, 1929, issue of The Times. In the final analysis, the raging lord was close to the truth.

The inevitable nature of the struggle on the ideological-theoretical front was clearly acknowledged by N. Ya. Marr. As far back as 1924 he wrote in the article, "On the Japhetic Theory:" "Struggle is unavoidable on the front not only of scientific methods and theoretical hypotheses, but on the front of socially important problems as well."§ ...

Marr was well acquainted with the classical definitions found in the immortal works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism—the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—on the essence of language, its interrelationship with thought and its role in the class struggle of the proletariat and in the cultural development of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. The degree to which N. Ya. Marr attentively and intensely studied the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism can be judged at least by articles he wrote, such as "Marx and Problems of Language," "Language and Thought," or "The Language Policy of the Japhetic Theory and the Udmurt Language," in which he not only makes widespread use of individual quotations, but strictly follows the main line of thought in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Granted, N. Ya. Marr was not yet acquainted with the remarkable definition of language as "an implement of development and struggle" offered in one of J. V. Stalin's early works, "How Does Social-Democracy View the National Question?" Both the original and the Russian translation of this work by Comrade Stalin, as well as the work "Anarchism or Socialism?" containing guiding remarks by J. V. Stalin on the problem of the origin of human speech, became widely known only after N. Ya. Marr's death. ...

Marxism was a guide to action for N. Ya. Marr. He based his new doctrine on language precisely on the basis of the fundamental tenets of dialectical and historical materialism... This is the reason for his definition of language as of a supra-structural, social-ideological category, and his assertion that language "reproduces the dialectics of society in reflection,"* that "language and thought are inseparable," and that "language is a powerful lever for cultural growth" and "an irreplacable instrument of class struggle."† It was precisely the Marxist world outlook, mastered by N. Ya. Marr, which enabled him to furnish definitions of language approximating J. V. Stalin's definition of language as an implement of development and struggle."‡

Without dwelling on the many tenets of N. Ya. Marr's doctrine arising from his basic definitions of language, inasmuch as Academician I. I. Meshchaninov deals with this matter in his article,§ I will note only that N. Ya. Marr's doctrine on a unified language-forming (or otherwise—a glottogoric) process and stage, i.e., historical development of the languages of the world, is also directly related to the desire to portray the development of the languages of the world with regard to the qualitative uniqueness of each of them on the basis of the historical-materialist concept of the development of human society. N. Ya. Marr was fully justified in calling his theory a "social-materialist treatment of the science of language."**

According to Marr's views, the development of all languages of the world is subject to the very same social laws, conditioned in turn by the unity of the social-historical process. Precisely here lies the essence of Marr's doctrine on a single language-forming process. By the stage development of language N. Ya. Marr means qualtitative changes in the entire structure of a language, depending on basic impulses in the development of productive forces and productive relationships in the history of mankind. In advancing the theory of a single language-forming process and the stage development of the languages of the world, N. Ya. Marr fundamentally undermines the obviously anti-historical and metaphysical concept of bourgeois linguists on the problem of language development.

N. Ya. Marr's progressive and revolutionary doctrine on a single language-forming process is definitely opposed to the essentially reactionary-racist concept of bourgeois linguistics regarding the purported existence in the past of racially isolated

* Ibid., Vol. I, p. 219.

† Ibid., Vol. III, p. 1.

‡ Bulletin of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences [in Russian], 1928, p. 548.

§ Selected Works [in Russian], Vol. III, p. 34.

* Ibid., p. 90.

† Foreword to the Collection "Vishapy" [in Russian] (Leningrad, 1931).

‡ J. V. Stalin. "Works" [in Russian], Vol. I, p. 44.

§ [Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 46, pp. 11-17.] See also pamphlet by the author: "Academician N. Ya. Marr, Founder of the Soviet School of Linguistics" [in Russian], Society for Dissemination of Scientific and Political Knowledge, Moscow, 1949.

** Selected Works [in Russian], Vol. I, p. 2

proto-languages, from whose gradual evolutionary change the present existent separate languages and their "families" have allegedly formed. N. Ya. Marr's doctrine also sharply opposes the awkward views of the modern reactionary trend of the structuralists in bourgeois linguistics which denies the evolutionary development of languages and admits only jumps in the change of language structure.

And so, admitting revolutionary changes, basic impulses in the language system as completing gradual evolutionary changes in a language system under the influence of impulses of social life, N. Ya. Marr's doctrine sweeps away distorted notions of the process of language development.

Retorting sharply against the assertions of bourgeois linguistics as to the existence of racially isolated "pure" tribal languages, N. Ya. Marr, in accord with the views of the Marxist-Leninist classics, points out that the processes of crossing and combining of tribal languages and dialects, reflecting the concrete course of human history, play a major role in language formation.

A decided enemy of cosmopolitanism, N. Ya. Marr, in establishing the principles for constructing a general doctrine on language, warns of the need for recognizing the unique features of each of the languages of the world. To this is also related his statement that "only that doctrine can be called a science of language which deals with the unique features of all languages of the world and, on the basis of recording the concrete system of each of them, not only assigns or indicates the proper place for each of them in the environment of all, but also shows those paths and confines within which special work can and must be done henceforth on every language. This means exhaustive and intensified research on every language."*

N. Ya. Marr formulates this definition of linguistics as a science in his most interesting article, "Why It Is So Difficult to Become a Theoretical Linguist:" "We are interested not only in relative features; we are interested in irrelative ones as well. We must also analyze languages brought together in pairs in terms of their differences."†

In this way, N. Ya. Marr's views are in opposition to traditional bourgeois comparative philology, which does not deal with the national uniqueness of world languages and literatures and has become the favorite method of the "comparative philologist" cosmopolites. Marr did not deny a certain role and importance to comparative-historical research in studying languages. But, according to him, the comparative-historical method is not "exclusive" and basic in linguistics. It is merely one of those auxiliary means, the application of which, according to Marr, must be sharply distinguished from its usual application in old-fashioned linguistics. I will speak about this in more detail below.

N. Ya. Marr does not consider even the study of a specific language sufficient if it leads merely to determining its stage typology related to the development of thought and dependent, in final analysis, on general laws of the development of human society. In addition to this, he is interested in the discrepancies in vocabularies and grammatical structures disclosed through comparison of languages. "These discrepancies," he writes, "are just what comprise the raison d'être for the existence and recognition of individual languages. These discrepancies do not represent defections of independent abstract phenomena of so-called phonetic or other formal language facts accepted as laws: they are likewise not incidental contributions made by advancing migrations or the external phenomena of 'great-power cultures' ('imitations'). Rather, they are the results of the internal developmental process of material culture (and of its technology) and the forms of social structure organically related to it."*

It is just the "internal developmental processes," the concrete historical situation, which determines the development of language and that fundamental and essential element in language which also comprises its uniqueness. How dissimilar this is to the methodology of traditional comparative philology! ...

Giving exceptionally high evaluation to the role of language as an implement of cultural revolution, N. Ya. Marr wrote in his work, "The Native Language, A Powerful Lever for Cultural Improvement:" "The modern system has enhanced the meaning of each language as an instrument of propaganda, as a means for mass social work in all corners of our Soviet Union.*** It is clear that in order to achieve such a cultural revolution we must not only be connoisseurs of a language as it is, but must also know how the language became what it is, no matter how imperfect it is. We must know how it arose and developed, and, consequently, how it can become what it must become in a social sense."† ...

The outstanding research worker ascribed great scientific significance to the compilation of new, and perfection of structurally archaic, alphabets on an Arabic, Lamaist, etc., basis. He himself took up problems of terminology, orthography and the study of national dialects. His frequent trips to Transcaucasia and the Northern Caucasus, to Abkhazia, Dagestan, the Volga District, the Kama District (Izhevsk, Cheboksary, Perm, Ulyanovsk, Alatyr), as well as to Sukhumi, Makhach-kala, Rostov, Nalchik and other centers of the country's national districts were related to painstaking scientific research work, and to the desire to provide direct practical aid to those Japhetic, Turkish, Iranian, Finno-Ugrian and other nationalities which enjoyed self-determination within the Soviet Union. Considering of great state importance the study of living U.S.S.R. languages and the training of scientific personnel from among nationalities which were gaining cultural development for the first time under the Soviet power, N. Ya. Marr organized post-graduate courses in Leningrad academic institutions, while in Moscow he founded the Committee for Studying the Peoples of the Caucasus, later reorganizing it as the Committee for Studying Ethnic and National Cultures of the Soviet East, and still later into the U.S.S.R. Institute of Nationalities. Marr himself headed these scientific organizations. This year makes the 25th anniversary of Marr's organization in Moscow of the Committee for Studying the Peoples of the Caucasus. The heir of this committee at the present time is the Moscow Division of the N. Ya. Marr Institute of Language and Thought, reorganized in 1944 from the Institute of Language and Literature of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R., which had been formed on the basis of the Institute of Nationalities.

Living unwritten and recently written languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. were a most rich and irreplaceable source which N. Ya. Marr used extensively in formulating his new doctrine on language. Several times he noted the exceptional significance of these languages in the development of the fundamental tenets of Soviet scientific linguistics: "The further development of the new doctrine on language." he wrote, "is related to an exceptional degree primarily to the study of living, recently written or en-

* Selected Works [in Russian], Vol. II, p. 410.
† Ibid., p. 414.

* Ibid., Vol. IV, p. 230.
† Ibid., Vol. V, p. 422.

tirely unwritten languages and language masses, and with the fate, i.e., the day-to-day life, of those who commonly speak these languages."* Thus N. Ya. Marr again emphasizes the necessary relationship admitted by him between linguistic theory and language practice.

And so the general theory of linguistics, formulated by N. Ya. Marr on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology, relies in its concretely-linguistic aspect on the wealth of experience gained from study and development of languages and of national-cultural construction in the Soviet Union. ...

Pointing out the special value of the unique system of languages of the Caucasus for the specialist with general linguistic interests, Marr writes that "knowledge of one of the Japhetic languages in the light of the theory based upon them becomes a prerequisite to training of a really competent specialist in general linguistics."†

Most unfortunately, many linguists, even those delivering lectures at leading colleges and universities, still do not realize the absolute necessity for research workers on problems of general linguistics to have a knowledge of the Japhetic languages or languages of another system differing sharply from the Indo-European languages.

* * *

Marr's path was not clear to all, not even to his closest pupils. The new ideology, the new method used in the works by the now venerable scientist frightened the inconstant and the wavering. On the other hand, however, it attracted new workers and pupils, Communists and non-member Party sympathizers to whom the new stage in N. Ya. Marr's work was ideologically closer. ... Marr desired active participation by social scientists and Marxist historians in testing the new doctrine he had formulated on language. ... He called on his pupils and followers for criticism and self-criticism, striving to become entirely free from the "blinkers of bourgeois thought" in the new doctrine on language he had formulated. ...

On the basis of this general Bolshevist principle, we should also assume a critical approach to N. Ya. Marr's heritage in certain of its aspects. Among the questions requiring examination, our attention should be attracted first of all by the question of the origin of language and the problems of paleontologic analysis to which I. I. Meshchaninov has given much attention in his article printed in this issue.‡

We find a considerable number of statements on the question of the origin of human language and consciousness in the classics of Marxism-Leninism. Suffice it to recall the joint work by Marx and Engels entitled "The German Ideology," Engels' remarkable work "The Role of Labor in the Process of Man's Evolution From the Monkey," and guiding statements on the origin of language in J. V. Stalin's work "Anarchism or Socialism?"

N. Ya. Marr considered the problem of the origin of language one of the most important and most pressing problems for the new doctrine on language. ... In one of his last works—"Language and Contemporaneity"—N. Ya. Marr wrote: "The linguist who has turned from posing the problem of the origin of language as his main concern in theoretical investigations thereby rules himself out as a linguist."§

Bourgeois linguists are afraid to stand on the solid ground of history in solving the problem of the origin of language. The head of the foreign "sociological" school, de Saussure, for example, thinks that "the interference of history merely throws linguists into confusion."* And following in his footsteps, the well-known American structuralist Sapir is prepared to leave solution of the problem of the origin of language "to the philosophers and belle-lettrists."†

Marxism-Leninism demands study of every phenomenon in its origin and development. ... N. Ya. Marr also adhered to this naturally acceptable principle. In order to provide a correct explanation of the essence of language he considered it essential, first of all, to illumine correctly the problem of the origin of language.

Relating this problem to the development of labor activity in the just-forming primitive human collective, N. Ya. Marr advances a hypothesis as to the initial origin of kinetic gesture language, not denying the co-existence of individual elements of vocal speech as well, although these would not yet have represented a system of language. Gesture language preceded the origin and widespread application of vocal speech. Even in recent times several representatives of the new doctrine on language for some reason, when dealing with glottogonic questions, consider it necessary to keep silent about this completely logical and well grounded hypothesis by Marr. This was particularly true of Prof. N. F. Yakovlev in his pamphlets devoted to the origin of language and translated into the languages of all the countries of people's democracy. Can it be that N. Ya. Marr's hypothesis contradicts statements made on this problem by the classics of Marxism-Leninism? In accord with Engels, N. Ya. Marr dates the origin of vocal speech in the epoch when man made the first artificial implements of labor. But an analysis of vocal speech itself, of the various meanings of the speech process in the ancient development of the various languages of the world, the special role of the hand as an instrument of labor and means of association disclosed by the paleontology of speech, the rich ethnographic statistics and anthropological materials rejecting the existence of vocal speech at definite epochs of man's development gave N. Ya. Marr the right to assert that "vocal speech arose only only at a certain stage in the development of material culture because prior to the development of an already finished and completed implement of production there was not and could not be any vocal speech."‡

Precisely for this reason N. Ya. Marr considered kinetic or gesture speech the first form of language in the epoch preceding the preparation of artificial implements of human labor. Where then is this contrary to the fundamental premises of the classics of Marxism-Leninism?

It is of course impossible to agree with N. Ya. Marr that for a long time after its origin vocal speecn was the achievement of only a small group of priest-magicians. Entirely correctly determining the origin of vocal speech through the development of primitive man's production activity and through the perfection of his consciousness, N. Ya. Marr erroneously assigns a basic role to primitive magic in the origin of vocal speech, equally erroneously confusing here the production division of members of the human

* Selected Works [in Russian], Vol. I, p. 276.

† Ibid., Vol. III, p. 34.

‡ Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 46, pp. 11-17.

§ Journal of the State Academy of the History of Material Culture, No. 60, p. 7.

*F. de Saussure. "Course on General Linguistics," 1933, p. 11.

† E. Sapir. "Language" [Russian edition], State Publishing House for Social-Economic Literature, 1934, p. 121.

‡ Selected Works [in Russian], Vol. II, p. 408.

group in pre-class society with class differentiation. It is precisely the latter which requires critical analysis and critical revision. However, glossing over N. Ya. Marr's theories on the origin of language, glossing over the majority of his entirely correct views illumining the process of the initial origin and development of language—this most important means of human intercourse—can hardly be considered correct.

It must be pointed out that the problem of paleontologic analysis which Marr relates to elemental analysis requires serious attention. N. Ya. Marr made extensive use of elemental analysis in his works. In order to read and understand Marr's etymology, one must make a thorough study of the method he used in his research. And again, it would hardly be correct to ignore the elemental analysis used by N. Ya. Marr. How is this method used by Marr now viewed? This question must be answered.

What did N. Ya. Marr mean by elements? I cite his words from the course "The Japhetic Theory:" "We have become accustomed to considering every sound individually, as though human speech had begun with those individual sound quantities now pronounced with such distinctness and facility that they seem to be native or even primordial elements. However, neither individual sounds nor even notions of such individual sounds existed even when humanity began to use vocal speech."

"The first speech formed was based not on individual, distinct sounds but on individual sound complexes, integral words, only four bases being distinctly and integrally pronounced. These four bases compose the basic lexical make-up of the entire world. Naturally, each of these four basic elements also represented a complex sound with potential sounds in this complex not yet separated from its make-up. For a long time individual sounds were not differentiated to the same extent as later. Even after they had become distinct, sounds were at first diffuse; this fact has to some extent obtained in the languages which have come down to us."

"At first, however, man did not possess the distinctness which later became habitual. He did not require it because he existed without vocal speech, utilizing everyday kinetic speech, manual or linear."*

According to Marr, the primordial word-element had a multiplicity of meanings. N. Ya. Marr was able to confirm this hypothesis as the result of extensive research work related to analysis of the ancient (primordial) root-word of various languages of the world, primarily the Japhetic languages of the Caucasus. N. Ya. Marr did not elaborate on his doctrine on primordial lexical elements, and wavered for a long time both as to determining their number and determining their quality and origin. But the very fact that similar primordial elements of the primordial root-word existed in languages can hardly be disputed. The root-words of the Japhetic languages of the Western Caucasus alone bear witness to these lexical elements. Similar primordial root-elements are easy to trace in these languages. It likewise is difficult not to agree with the correctness of many of Marr's etymologies, devised through his use of elemental analysis.

Perhaps no one will now insist on the establishment of exactly four primordial elements of speech. I. I. Meshchaninov has spoken on this problem several times. But in order that certain linguists should not form a simplified notion of paleontologic analysis according to the elements used by N. Ya. Marr, one should bear in mind his warning to those undertaking this analysis.

* Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 84-85.

Warning against formalist usage of elemental analysis in the above-cited course, "The Japhetic Theory," N. Ya. Marr wrote: "Without preparatory use of such analysis, without breaking down a word into the number of elements existing in it, into one, two, or more, comparisons cannot be made; without such analysis the comparative method is ineffectual. However, this quantitative or formal analysis still does not make any claims; for with the existence of only four elements in human speech, there has resulted such a number of similar elements or elements coinciding in formal form, but having nothing in common with each other, that their chance identity may and does lead continually to an infinite number of errors, despite the existence of so-called phonetic laws, the demands of which they often completely satisfy. Only qualitative analysis of two categories comes to the rescue. The first is simple qualitative analysis, as though physical, in which similarity in sound is tested by the meaning of the word; the so-called semantic analysis, wherein the meaning is confirmed, not by an established notion on the basis of usage in this or that written or generally class language as is accepted in Indo-European linguistics, but according to the laws of paleontologic speech. The second analysis is more complicated, as though chemical; in it, analysis is also semantic; wherein meaning is checked or ascertained first of all by the history of material culture as well as the history of social forms and then by the history of supra-structural social categories, art, etc.

"By taking account of these ideological elements of speech as well, it is not as easy to give a correct definition of the make-up of elements in a word as if we were concerned with applying mere formal analysis, with determining the quantitative and material (sound) presence of four elements in a word."*

The following assertion by N. Ya. Marr made in one of his last works, "One's Native Language—Powerful Lever for Cultural Improvement," is also entirely indisputable: "Without ideological grounds related to production, society and its world outlook at this or that stage of development, analysis according to four elements could only lead to the same impasse into which the old doctrine on language with its brazen formal method has led."†

In this fashion, paleontologic analysis according to elements requires very extensive knowledge not only of language, but of history as well. It requires unusual erudition on the part of the researcher and is not some sort of end in itself. It does not permit of simplification in philological research and, if used intelligently in historical-lexical work, particularly in analyzing ancient nomenclature in the languages of the world, it can be entirely applicable and useful.

I. I. Meshchaninov's remarks on attempts to simplify application of elemental analysis to the modern lexical structure of highly developed languages in which it is no longer possible to determine the primordial root-word must be accepted in their entirety. Even N. Ya. Marr himself frequently protested against formal-mechanical use of the paleontologic method.

Necessary critical examination of N. Ya. Marr's views on the problem of the origin of language and on paleontologic analysis according to elements will aid in the over-all growth of Soviet linguistics and will in no way diminish N. Ya. Marr's basic services in forming a new, materialist doctrine on language.

Prof. A. S. Chikobav, active member of the Georgian Republic Academy of Sciences, is entirely incorrect

* Selected Works [in Russian], Vol. II, pp. 16-17.

† Ibid., Vol. V, p. 408.

in declaring that all of N. Ya. Marr's doctrine is mechanistic and in factually opposing it with the reactionary-idealist constructions of various foreign philologists as allegedly more acceptable.

... Extensive and many-sided study of unwritten and recently written languages of the U.S.S.R. and also of the languages of the U.S.S.R. having an ancient literary tradition has continued since N. Ya. Marr's death and has yielded exceptionally valuable material serving both to enrich Soviet linguistic theory and to ensure the further development and flourishing of these languages. ... In order to illustrate the achievements in this field it is sufficient to point out the complete, many-sided, detailed study of a number of languages and dialects of Dagestan, the North Caucasus, Central Asia, the Far East and other areas of the country. ... For the first time in the history of linguistics we, in the milieu of Soviet linguists, are compiling works on the comparative grammar of languages from various systems and in various stages of development. The well-known works by I. I. Meshchaninov: "General Linguistics," "Parts of an Utterance and Parts of Speech," "The Verb" and several others are such research works. I. I. Meshchaninov correctly exhorts Soviet linguists to criticism and self-criticism. Only on this condition can the tenets of Soviet materialist linguistics be really enforced and developed. But it must not be forgotten that in these very works by I. I. Meshchaninov, requiring careful study and, in individual instances, as the author himself points out, critical examination, we find the first and, for the time being, the only attempt to apply the comparative method to languages of various systems and in various stages of development. Unfortunately these works still do not provide adequate development of historism in research.

These works pose the question of basic grammatical concepts in a new form; they elaborate the problems of the origin and mutual relations of various grammatical categories. On the basis of extensive linguistic material in the work, "Parts of an Utterance and Parts of Speech," I. I. Meshchaninov outlines the process of development of a language's grammatical system from a primordially indivisible, incorporated complex to the separation of individual parts of the incorporated whole from it, with the consequent development of individual parts of an utterance and the parts of speech forming from them.

Striving to solve the problem of the stage (historical) development of the languages of the world, and posing this problem on concrete-linguistic grounds, I. I. Meshchaninov correctly remarks that there is still much to do in this respect and that in the course of his work he has had to reject and to reexamine much.

Let us hope that in future works by both I. I. Meshchaninov and the advocates of the new doctrine on language, headed by him, the problem of the stage development of language, its lexical and grammatical system, will find its solution on the paths of genuinely historical-materialist research on language, considered in unity with man's social consciousness and conditioned by the development of socio-economic forms of human life on the long path of his historical development.

Doubtless, great successes of the new doctrine on language are also related to the training of a large number of teachers and research-linguists, particularly among the nationalities which hitherto have not had their own intellectuals.

Turning to the practical work of our higher educational institutions and schools, we cannot negate known achievements in the field of teaching language disciplines in Soviet schools and higher educational institutions.

But at the same time it is apropos to point out those great shortcomings which characterize even the work of leading institutes of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

Among these shortcomings, we should point out first of all the fact that, despite the exceptionally great and important work done by institutes of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in compiling scientific grammars for the multinational Soviet Union, neither the problem of the method of grammatical description of individual languages nor the problem of the method for constructing comparative grammars of languages of the same or different systems has been sufficiently illuminated to date. In other words, those methods for studying and describing language systems which must, of course, arise from the basic hypotheses of N. Ya. Marr's new doctrine on language have not yet been elaborated.

In the course of 1947-1949, the Moscow Division of the N. Ya. Marr Institute of Language and Thought of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences published Prof. Yakovlev's grammar of the Karbardinian-Circassian language, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Prof. Dmitriyev's grammar of the Bashkir language and Prof. Zhirkov's grammar of the Tabassaran language. A grammar of modern Armenian and a grammar of the Abaze language are now under way, while a scientific grammar of the Khalkha-Mongolian and other languages are being compiled. It is known that N. Ya. Marr held that a grammar must contain not only phonetics, morphology and syntax, but lexicology and semasiology—study of the meaning of words—as well. N. Ya. Marr eliminated the boundary between phonetics and morphology, between morphology and syntax, holding that syntax is the most essential aspect of language.

"Vocal speech," wrote N. Ya. Marr, "does not begin with sounds or even with words as parts of speech; it begins with the utterance—i.e., it begins with syntax, with the system from which parts of the utterance are gradually distinguished and determined in accord with their occurence in speech."* According to Marr, morphology is merely a technique for syntax, just as phonetics are merely a technique for morphology.

N. Ya. Marr eliminated the previously existing boundary between descriptive (synchronic) and historical (diachronic) grammar, sharp limitation of which is so typical for the foreign "sociological" school of de Saussure and its supporters.

But if we look carefully at the works cited we will see that every author compiles the grammar of an individual language in his own way. Whereas in the grammar of the Kabardinian-Circassian language we find, in addition to phonetics, morphology and syntax, sections devoted to vocabulary and semantics, and whereas this grammar is compiled in the new manner from the standpoint of composition, beginning with a presentation of syntax, followed immediately by analysis of the language's morphological system, while phonetics come last, Prof. Dimitriyev's grammar of the Bashkir language, despite exceptional wealth of content, begins in the traditional manner with phonetics, followed by morphology which assumes the characteristics of syntactical-morphological categories, and only after a detailed exposition of morphology is a developed syntax of the Bashkir language given for the first time. Introducing much that is new and of a compositional nature in the organization of several sections of the grammar; the

* Selected Works [in Russian], Vol. II, p. 417.

grammar of the Bashkir language does not give special space to the section on semantics.

Prof. Kusikyan's work is devoted to modern Armenian grammar. This is the first scientific grammar characterizing the system of the Armenian literary language developed during the Soviet period. But in this grammar, as in the grammar of Khalkha-Mongolian by B. Kh. Todayeva, we see the traditional presentation: first phonetics, followed by morphology and syntax.

In Prof. L. I. Zhirkov's grammar of the Tabassaran language we do not even find syntax. The main part of the work is devoted to the morphology of the Tabassaran language.

As for my own work on the Abaze language, problems of syntax, on the background of which a description of all parts of speech is provided, still do not occupy their due place in the grammar I have compiled.

Thus, this major, most interesting and perhaps basic question related to methodology and the method of grammar study and to research on individually considered languages has not as yet received conclusive treatment, even though the general methodological line for it can be found even in statements by N. Ya. Marr.

Let us take up the question of the comparative-historical method and the compilation of comparative grammars for various languages.

In the Institute of Language and Thought—both in Leningrad and in Moscow—compilation of comparative grammars for various language systems occupies the center of scientific research work. In Leningrad at the present time considerable work is in progress on the compilation of a comparative grammar for the Finno-Ugric languages; comparative grammars for the Turkish, Japhetic and Mongolian languages are being compiled in the Moscow division of the Institute.

But if the question is asked whether the group working on comparative grammars has one single notion of the comparative-historical method used in Soviet linguistics, the question must be answered in the negative. Not only is a single concept and unified system for utilizing the comparative-historical method in compiling comparative grammars lacking, but even among workers of the Institute of Language and Thought themselves we find entirely different and sometimes contradictory viewpoints—from outright denial of the need for comparative grammars and for applying comparative-historical research, even in its new sense, to unqualified admission of the necessity for this "only possible method" of language research, though in the form known to us from the basic works of formal-historical Indo-European linguistics.

N. Ya. Marr did not deny a certain expediency to comparative-historical research. He gave a course at Leningrad University during the 1929-1930 academic year devoted to similarities and differences in the Armenian and Georgian languages, having himself compiled a comparative grammar of the Japhetic and Semitic languages earlier. He did not rule out the possibility and usefulness of applying this method with correct understanding of the problems of comparative-historical study of languages when precedence is given to historical-materialist illumination of the process of development of languages of the same and various systems.

N. Ya. Marr severely criticized the comparative-formal method of the Indo-Europeanists. In his work "The Chuvash-Japhetides on the Volga" he wrote: "The comparative method is generally deceptive, but the old comparative method of the Indo-Europeanists proved merely formal and did not take into consideration the fact that humanity has changed the forms, the very types of language, that along with them not only the very meaning of words has changed, but even the bases for establishing meanings, as well as for creating them in connection with changes in the system of thought and with respect to the basic reconstruction of economic and social life."*

Here N. Ya. Marr comse out directly against the comparative-formal method, in general frequently emphasizing, as has been correctly summarized by V. A. Mikhankova, that "mere comparison of form without regard for the social significance of a language phenomenon in a concrete historical situation inevitably leads to a false conclusion as to borrowing of forms, and even when the question is one of similar ideological notions formed under analogous social conditions."†

I. I. Meshchaninov's works "General Linguistics," "Parts of an Utterance and Parts of Speech," and "The Verb" are based on extensive use of the comparative-historical method in its new interpretation and as applied to languages of various systems and various stages.

We must likewise not forget that until recently we have not provided necessary illumination of such problems worked out by N. Ya. Marr as the problem of vocabulary, semantics and material culture, of language and nation, language and class, problems in relating to development of national languages and writing in the U.S.S.R. and a number of other problems.

N. Ya. Marr gave special attention to works on vocabulary and semantics. "The old doctrine on language," he wrote, "correctly rejected thought as a subject within its scope, for it studied speech without thought... It contained laws on phonetics—sound phenomena, but it had no laws on semantics—laws on the meaning of speech, and later of parts of speech including even the word. The meanings of words were given no ideological basis whatsoever."‡

N. Ya. Marr deserves credit for establishing the major laws for developing the meanings of words in materialist linguistics, particularly for the law of functional semantics and the law on the splitting of a single meaning into opposite ones (the law on the polarization of meanings).

N. Ya. Marr always related the history of the meaning of words to the history of material culture and the history of the development of social forms. Works on the study of the history of the Russian vocabulary such as research by Academician V. V. Vinogradov have become widespread among us recently. These works are based on methods having nothing in common with the Marxist historical-materialist method of research.

We are likewise not calling undue attention to the fact that a number of works by L. P. Yakubinsky, V. M. Zhirmunsky and several others incorrectly pose problems related to the formation of national languages which are founded not on an "official-bureaucratic" but on a living, popular basis. L. P. Yakubinsky's extremely involved article published in the Leningrad University Herald in 1947 and devoted to formation of national languages has not yet been subjected to criticism although the author of this article strives to rehabilitate the theory of a proto-language.

It must be said that such a problem as "language and class" has not been developed by Soviet linguists in recent years.

* Selected Works [in Russian], Vol. V, p. 326.

† V. A. Mikhankova. "N. Ya. Marr" [in Russian], 1948, pp. 319-320.

‡ Selected Works [in Russian], Vol. III, p. 103.

In works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism we find many profound and diverse characteristics of language in a class society. But do we make frequent use of this material? Have we raised the question of studying language of the Soviet epoch in this frame of reference? What can we cite from works dedicated to the problem of "language and class?" Prof. A. M. Selishchev's well-known research work entitled "Language of the Revolutionary Epoch" (1928) was written from a clearly anti-Marxian standpoint. K. N. Derzhavin's long article written 20 years ago is dedicated to reflecting the struggle of classes and parties in the language of the French Revolution. R. A. Budagov's candidate dissertation provides valuable material on French political terminology. These, essentially, are the only monographs devoted to this most important problem. Very rich material characterizing language as an implement of development and class struggle during the Soviet period on the basis of materials of Russian and other languages of the Soviet Union still await their Marxist researcher. Great responsibility in developing this most important subject rests on the representatives of N. Ya. Marr's progressive school of linguists.

Recently Soviet linguists have lessened their attention to major problems related to the development of national languages and writing in the U.S.S.R. These problems are considered very important at the present time by the Soviet and Party public in the Union's national provinces and republics. The age of the flourishing of national cultures and languages in their socialist development confronts researchers and practical workers in national-language work in the U.S.S.R. with the problem of most carefully studying and recording all processes related to the development of national literary languages of the Soviet epoch, with their growth and enrichment, as well as of recording changes in the norms of popular speech in its various dialects. Concrete aid is needed locally from centralized scientific research institutions in the matter of working out problems of orthography and terminology and in theoretical evaluation of all colossal impulses to be seen at present in the development of recently unwritten and little written languages. ...

Representatives of the new materialist doctrine on language are now charged with exceptionally great responsibility in disclosing and unmasking cosmopolitanism and bourgeois objectivism in the works of Soviet linguists. Bourgeois objectivism is the intolerable mantle for every bourgeois ideology, and, in particular, for the most reactionary theories formulated by contemporary Anglo-American warmongers.

One cannot help but direct considerable attention at the present time to the presence of grave errors of a cosmopolitan nature in such works by V. M. Zhirmunsky as "The Development of the Structure of the German Language," his textbook on the history of the German language, and others. In these works V. M. Zhirmunsky attempts to prove the superiority of analytically constructed languages, the English language first of all, as opposed to languages of the inflectional system, primarily the Russian language. In so doing he belittles the exceptional dignity, power, beauty and grandeur of the Russian language. V. M. Zhirmunsky even asserts in his works that in comparison with the English and French languages, the modern Russian language, as inflectional, is allegedly a more archaic type language.

Approaching analysis of the grammatical structure of languages in a purely formalist manner and not dealing with genuine science—if only in order not to lag behind foreign "authorities" such as Jespersen and others—V. M. Zhirmunsky peremptorily declares that "in comparison with inflection, the analytic system is a more progressive type of development of grammatical structure." Following Jespersen, V. M. Zhirmunsky is inclined to see "progress" in language only in the change of a language's grammatical technique, holding that such "language progress" reflects "thought progress." Completely captivated by the Anglo-American chauvinists, V. M. Zhirmunsky next asserts that it is precisely the "development of the system of analytic prefixation which is related to the process of development and differentiation of thought by means of language." According to Zhirmunsky, only the analytic language forms "make possible...a more complex and differentiated expression of thought than inflectional [language forms]."

Losing all sense of proportion, V. M. Zhirmunsky gives an acutely negative characterization of inflection for its alleged "immovability and petrification" as well as for its allegedly inherent "incapability" of further differentiation in accord with the requirements of developing thought.

Several times in his work V. M. Zhirmunsky actually strives to prove that the inflectional structure of Slavic languages, including Russian, reflects a less high thought structure than is peculiar to peoples who have developed analytic language forms. In this way, racist, clearly chauvinist tenets in science are "linguistically" based.

As a striking example, we point out that with reference to the problem of word formation, and noting the presence of a large number of aspect forms of the verb in Slavic languages, V. M. Zhirmunsky declares that allegedly "such a diversity of aspect relationships is a symptom of more primitive and concrete thinking." And here he adds: "In contrast to Slavic languages, which have retained and developed the old system of aspects, the Germanic languages have retained hardly any indications of aspect as a grammatical category." In other words, according to Zhirmunsky the Germanic languages, as compared with the Slavic, are at a considerably higher plane of development and reflect the considerably higher thought structure of the Germanic peoples.

Such anti-patriotic, clearly cosmopolite tenets were decidedly condemned even by the great Russian critic-democrats, V. G. Belinsky and N. G. Chernyshevsky.

Comparing the Russian language with other living and dead languages of Europe, N. G. Chernyshevsky pointed out the "decided superiority of the Russian language over other European languages in wealth and diversity of word formation." He also wrote: "Our aspects and the combination of verbs and prepositions directly related to them give the Russian verb such vitality and accuracy of shading with respect to the form of action as can be expressed by no other language we know." V. G. Belinsky gave similar high evaluation to the stylistic role of aspect forms of the Russian verb even prior to Chernyshevsky (see his review of A. Vasilyev's "Grammatical Research). How contrary these evaluations are to the superficial and anti-patriotic judgments of V. M. Zhirmunsky!

V. M. Zhirmunsky's work "The Development of the Structure of the German Language" was published in 1936. V. M. Zhirmunsky attempted to establish the "ideas" advanced in it particularly in his textbooks on the history of the German language (especially in the first and second editions). It would seem that V. M. Zhirmunsky had sufficient time to re-examine his politically harmful and methodologically faulty tenets in linguistics. But even in the

1948 edition of the textbook he stubbornly recommends for "independent development" clearly faulty works both by himself and his pupils, even including his cosmopolitanism-poisoned work "The Development of the Structure of the German Language."

There can be no doubt that even A. V. Desnitskaya has been under the influence of the "ideas" of Jespersen-Zhirmunsky. Beginning with her candidate's dissertation "Ablaut in the Germanic Languages" (1935) and ending with articles published in 1948, A. V. Desnitskaya strives to give eclectic unity to genuinely progressive ideas of materialist linguistic science and orthodox reactionary-idealist linguistics, sometimes not stopping short of complete solidarity with the cornerstones of bourgeois science (Saussure, Meillet, Sapir, Agrel and others).

In the articles "Internal Inflection" and "Word Formation," published in the collection edited by V. M. Zhirmunsky entitled "Problems of German Grammar in Historical Treatment" (Leningrad, 1935), A. V. Desnitskaya completely adheres to the anti-scientific and chauvinist inclinations of Jespersen-Zhirmunsky. Like her teacher V. M. Zhirmunsky, A. V. Desnitaksya characterizes analytic structure as more complete in comparison with the inflectional system of language. The inflectional system, according to A. V. Desnitakaya, "cannot satisfy modern requirements," by which she understands "the development of scientific-technical thinking." A. V. Desnitskaya explains the "exclusion of inflections" by analytic forms of language in the same terms of the "demand to express categories of complex thinking." Thus, sheltered by quotations from N. Ya. Marr, a reactionary theory of linguistics is popularized which aims ultimately at emphasizing the "backwardness," the "undeveloped nature" of the Slavic and a number of other peoples and the particularly high development of the Germanic peoples, primarily the Anglo-Saxons.

Even the author of a textbook on the history of the English language, Prof. B. A. Ilyish, did not escape the known influence of the alien concepts of Jespersen-Zhirmunsky. He explains the loss of inflections and the development of the analytic system in the English language as the "consequence of impulses of English language thinking."

In the struggle against cosmopolite views in linguistics we must also note the entirely intolerable cosmopolitan denial of the value of all monuments of Russian antiquity in the study of the Russian folk language, as well as the servile, uncritical attitude toward the dubious testimony of foreigners as to Russian language culture, such as occurs in the works of Prof. B. A. Larin on foreign sources on the history of the Russian language.

Such an inadmissible stand in Soviet linguistics is primarily explained by the fact that the Bolshevist principle of Party adherence, as has been pointed out above, has not become a guiding one for many Soviet linguists. Forgetfulness of this fundamental principle in science, as well as [the presence of] objectivism, passivity, and the lack among certain linguists of real Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism lead naturally to a formal-idealist treatment of the fundamental tenets of Soviet materialist linguistics. This can be seen at present, unfortunately, even among individual adherents and followers of the N. Ya. Marr school. The Party and Soviet press directed attention to this very matter in a number of articles printed in Pravda, Jan. 5, 1949, in Literaturnaya gazeta April 6, 1949,* and in the article "For Progressive Soviet Linguistics" printed in Kultura i zhizn May 11, 1949.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 16, pp. 67-69.

In the issue cited, Pravda subjected L. R. Zinder's clearly unsatisfactory work "Problems of Phonetics" to decisive criticism. Zinder is a member of the N. Ya. Marr Institute of Language and Thought. "The author forgot," the newspaper pointed out, "that the principle of Party adherence is as indispensable to linguistics as it is to all other sciences. For this reason he glosses over the viewpoint of Marxist linguistics on this or that problem of phonetics. In general, he speaks of Soviet linguistics, using the term "modern phonetics" in a very vague sense and does not name modern Soviet linguists. The author considers it possible to ignore statements on language by Marx and Engels. ..."

Pravda's evaluation of a single work can, unfortunately, be applied in its entirety to many other works by members of the...institute who have in recent years published material which clearly disorients the Soviet reader. Literaturnaya gazeta and Kultura i zhizn have already written on this matter. Thus, D. V. Bubrikh recently printed "Historical Phonetics of the Suomi Finnish Language," based on the principles of old Indo-European linguistics with their proto-language basis. In 1946 Prof. L. I. Zhirkov released a "Linguistic Dictionary" in which he objectively characterizes the basic tenets of bourgeois linguistics, particularly the doctrine on the proto-language, the so-called "kinship" of languages, etc. Articles by Prof. M. M. Gukhman contain completely incorrect treatment of the problem of the comparative method in linguistics as being allegedly the "only possible" one and inadmissibly exaggerating the role of representatives of foreign linguistics in the history of the science of language. These articles have been printed in various publications.

Literaturnaya gazeta has already pointed out the conciliatory attitude manifested in the organ of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, the Journal of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Division of Literature and Philology, with respect to harmful linguistic concepts. In 1946 this journal published an article by an opponent of the materialist doctrine on language, the Polish scholar Kurylowicz; it has also printed articles by followers of reactionary-idealist inclined schools (Academician A. Belich, Academician V. V. Vinogradov, Profs. M. N. Peterson, A. S. Chikobava, A. A. Freiman and others); it has likewise printed material containing deviations in principle from the basic tenets of Marr's doctrine. ...

Formalism, the faulty liberal attitude toward various foreign pseudo-authorities, actual solidarity with the theory they propagate on the "proto-language" and even the desire to restore the doctrine of the Indo-Europeanists on the "proto-language," "proto-people" and their "proto-homeland" permeates the basic tenets of A. V. Desnitskaya's articles, "On the Question of the Origin of the Nominative Case in Indo-European Languages"* and "On the Problem of the Historical Community of the Indo-European Languages."†

L. R. Zinder's article "Do Speech Sounds Exist?",‡ Marr's doctrine on the social conditioning of all elements of vocal speech, including the simplest of sound entities—the phoneme—is again completely ignored... Not considering it historically necessary to trace the formation of sound-phonemes in human speech and thereby to establish their social essence, L. R. Zinder again neglects correct methodology and actually breaks the bond between sound and meaning in words.

* Journal of the Division of Literature and Philology, 1947, No. 6.

† Ibid., No. 3, 1948.

‡ Ibid., No. 4, 1948.

The problem of the historical (stage) development of speech is also carried over into the realm of formal-abstract considerations. This has been especially clear in the discussion of problems of stages in the development of language conducted at the N. Ya. Marr Institute of Language and Thought in Leningrad during 1946-1947, particularly in A. A. Kholodovich's article summing up discussion of the problem of stages in linguistics.* Whereas in examining the problem of the development of language N. Ya. Marr always pointed out the necessity of firmly relating language facts to the history of culture and of social forms, A. A. Kholodovich's article reflects the discussion as a whole, but glosses over this major methodological requirement. The author of the article persuades himself that in order to solve the problem of stages in thought and language it is sufficient to turn to "the language itself," that "it alone can answer the problem of stages."

This assertion is clearly faulty and actually coincides with the stand of the reactionary, foreign school of de Saussure that "the only and true object of linguistics is language considered of and by itself."

Such an approach to solution of the problem of stages in language and thought fully confirms the stand of the author of the article "For Progressive Soviet Linguistics," printed in Kultura i zhizn, to the effect that in works by pupils of Marr "there is a rejection of the doctrine on stage development of language and thought as conditioned by the course of the socio-economic process."

The newspaper also asserts correctly that "Academician N. Ya. Marr's most outstanding pupil, Academician I. I. Meshchaninov, fruitfully developed problems of the stage structure of the preposition in the years immediately after Marr's death, striving to relate the stages established by him to socio-economic conditions (for example, in the book he published in 1936 entitled 'The New Doctrine on Language'). However, in his works of recent years I. I. Meshchaninov has digressed from developing the stage periodization of language and has been engaged in description of formal language structures."

As the newspaper is entirely correct in stating, N. Ya. Marr's disciples, with rare exceptions, are not now elaborating problems of the materialist development of language.

I. I. Meshchaninov advanced the linguistic doctrine on the so-called concept categories. In defining the essence of the doctrine on concept categories, I. I. Meshchaninov says that "concept categories are a direct expression of the norms of consciousness in the language structure itself." This very formulation contained much that was not clear and was erroneous. It was difficult to determine of what the concept categories were elements. Developing his formulation further, I. I. Meshchaninov stated: "They (concept categories—G.S.) serve as that uniting, relating element which ultimately binds language material and the general structure of human thought, and consequently the categories of logic and psychology." Concept categories are considered here as some sort of link between thought and language. For this reason Comrades Braginsky and Bernikov, authors of the article in Kultura i zhizn, are entirely right in stating that, in the final analysis, the essence of the doctrine on concept categories lies only in the fact that "in place of studying language as a historically developing form of expressing thought, some sort of special formal 'language' thought through 'concept categories' is inserted between thought and language."

The doctrine on concept categories is advanced in contrast to the doctrine on language as a socio-ideological supra-structural category. Here is violated the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the unity of language and thought as well as on the conditioned nature of the development of human consciousness and language through the development of socio-economic relationships.

The erroneous tenets appearing in I. I. Meshchaninov's recent works evoke just criticism and are naturally in need of clarification and re-examination. I. I. Meshchaninov has performed major services in developing the new doctrine on language and, doubtless, he will continue profound materialist elaboration of the basic problems of Soviet linguistics in his future scientific research.

The further rise and development of Soviet materialist linguistics as well as the active struggle against reactionary-idealist vestiges in Soviet linguistics are possible only if Soviet linguists deeply imbue their work with the principle of Party adherence and carry on the genuinely Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism inseparably related to it. In so doing they will be following the outstanding Soviet scientist and founder of the new, materialistic doctrine on language—Academician N. Ya. Marr.

* Ibid., 1947, No. 3.

Soviet Television

SOVIET TELEVISION. (By K. Pokrovsky, Engineer. Vechernyaya Moskva, Dec. 16, p. 2. Complete text:) Television broadcasting, interrupted during the war, has been resumed under the postwar Stalin five-year plan on a broader scale than previously. Soviet radio engineers and manufacturers have devised and built new equipment for the Moscow television station, providing an image definition of 625 lines, thereby exceeding the 525- and 405-line definitions obtained at American and British television stations, respectively. New apparatus at the television station permits presentation of complex productions.

Simultaneously with erection of the new metropolitan television station, television sets went into production, with particular attention to simplicity of design and operation. Early in 1947, a Moscow radio factory manufactured a 20-tube table television set, the T-1 Moskvich, with a 10 x 13 centimeter screen. Later, a 22-tube set, the T-1 Leningrad, with a 10 x 14 centimeter screen, was produced and put on sale.

At present the radio industry is producing the 16-tube KVN-49 television set, with a 10 x 14 centimeter screen. Cost of the set, after long and persistent effort on the part of the makers, has been reduced to that of a second-class radio set.

Striving to increase image size, which in mass-distribution television sets is 10 x 14 centimeters, the industry began to produce accessory magnifying lenses of plexiglass filled with distilled water. Such lenses, giving twofold enlargement of the image, are comparatively cheaply and simply produced.

Soon Muscovites will be able to acquire the new T-2 television receiver with a 13 x 18 centimeter screen. As distinct from previous sets, it will have an all-frequency radio receiver permitting radio station reception at times other than during television broadcasts. Moscow clubs, palaces of culture, rest homes and sanatoriums will receive television sets, for the benefit of those seeking relaxation, with a still larger screen—18 x 24 centimeters. Like the T-2, the set will include a first-class radio receiver and, in addition, a record player and magnetic sound recording apparatus with immediate reproduction of the recorded sound.

Meantime, television sets are more complicated in construction than radio sets and demand more careful treatment; with this in mind, a special television center has been created in Moscow to install and service television sets. However, the rapid growth in the number of television fans urgently calls for adoption of measures by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications to organize several district centers.

Muscovites love their television station. As distinct from West European and American television, utilized for propagandizing the imperialist reactionary interests of Wall Street and for advertising fashionable braces and buttons, Soviet television strives to satisfy the high cultural demands of the working people. In 1949 Muscovites viewed dozens of the best films and productions by the Bolshoi, Moscow Art, Maly, Yermolova, Lenin Young Communist League and other theaters. Among those appearing on the television screen have been circus performers, with their trained animals, and amateur groups from the Stalin Auto Plant Palace of Culture and from labor reserve schools. Muscovites saw the full performance of "Akulina" by the Operetta Theater and music hall concerts on their television sets.

Television enjoys particular success among the young, for whose benefit the television center presented children's films and the plays "12 Months," "The Snow Queen" and others.

The Moscow television station personnel have creative plans. Together with scientific and industrial personnel, the television station is concerned with raising the artistic and technical quality of broadcasts, and perfecting Soviet television.

Stalin's Birthday

Feature Articles

GREAT EMOTION. (By Ilya Ehrenburg. Pravda, Dec. 13, p. 2. 2,700 words. Summary:) I have heard the name "Stalin" repeated by young men and women of Madrid, climbing up into the Sierra Guadarrama. It may be that the word "Stalin" was the last spoken in their short lives—they went into battle with this word on their lips.

When I was in Greece, the workers of Kavalla were on strike. The police fired on the workers. I saw the name Stalin there on a chip from an ancient marble column: "There is a Stalin!" was written by the widow of one of the men killed.

Stalin has traversed the world; the young Chinese, liberating ancient Peking, have seen him; he has visited the prisons of India to support the sentenced men with a friendly word.

The partisans in Bryansk Forest used to meet Stalin. When the Gestapo asked a girl: "Who sent you? Who is in your detachment?" she replied: "Stalin." He was also with the French franc-tireurs when they liberated the town of Limousin. Together with Slovak partisans he entered Banska-Bystrica. He was commander-in-chief of the great army; he drew up the plan for victory, he worked out all the details of the operations, his eyes scanned the staff maps; and at the same time he was an ordinary soldier, his feet measured the roads, he suffered with everyone, he endured with everyone; with everyone he went on to victory.

American strategists, devising new criminal carnage, are computing the number of divisions, thousands of bombers, stocks of bombs. Some of them say that the air force is everything; others, more cautious, advise that European hirelings be fed and armed. What opposes these madmen? Not only the greatness of our country, not only the fraternal feelings of the various peoples for us, not only the strength of our army, the work of our scientists, but also the memory of the shameful end of those who attacked us by surprise, utilizing a temporary superiority in technical equipment—and who were smashed against the living wall erected by the Soviet people, against the spiritual strength of our people, against the tenacity, will power and strength of Stalin.

To millions of common people Stalin is a close friend. Many times I have seen manifestations of this pure love. "I would like to carve a wonderful pipe for Stalin," said an old Norwegian. The Burgundy vintners, Maquis of yesterday, told me: "We put aside our best bottles for Stalin; perhaps he will try our wine some time." When Soviet troops liberated Belorussia a war correspondent told the population about Stalin's work in the war years. An old collective farm woman listened attentively and then spread her hands: "When does he have time to sleep?" In Rome an enthusiastic young lad said to me: "You must greet Comrade Stalin on behalf of the masons."

Gifts are being sent to Stalin. A Frenchwoman whose daughter had been shot by fascists sent Stalin the only thing which was left to her of her child: her little hat. There are no ways to measure such love.

The captain takes the wheel in rough weather. The people work or relax, look at the stars or read a book But the captain stands, looking into the dark night. His responsibility is great. I often think of the man who has taken upon himself this immense load. I think of the burden, the courage, the greatness.

THE PEOPLE COMPOSE A BEAUTIFUL SONG ABOUT THEIR OWN WISE AND BELOVED STALIN. (Pravda, Dec. 12, p. 2.) [Under this heading Pravda devotes a whole page to poems and folk songs from various parts of the country, glorifying Stalin, and to the following Russian folk tale:]

HOW WANT WAS EXPELLED. (A Russian folk tale, recorded in the village of Korobishchi, Lindovsky District, Gorky Province. Complete text:) A peasant came home from the fields one evening, unharnessed his horse and entered his hut. His wife had not yet returned from the vegetable garden; the children were with her. Everything was quiet in the hut, except for a cricket chirping under the stove. The peasant sat down on a bench and began to ponder: "It's a bad life. I work day and night and have nothing to eat. The children's bellies are swollen for lack of bread, my wife has grown thin as a stick." The peasant pondered a long time; his heart was very heavy. Suddenly he heard some one stirring atop the tile stove and sighing like a human being. The peasant called out. There was no answer. He called a second time. Silence. Still the thing sighed and stirred. The peasant was frightened. He groped for matches on the hearth, lit one and climbed on the stove. What he saw made his legs tremble and his hair stand on end as though wind-blown. Fear swept through his body. An old, grey-haired, terrifying hag was on the stove.

"Who are you and what did you come for?" asked the peasant.

The old hag turned her face to the peasant, mumbling with toothless mouth: "My name is Want. I am your second wife, the mistress of your house."

The peasant waved his arms. "What wife? I don't know you and I don't want to know you. I can't support my own lawful wife. Go to the devil."

"I won't leave," said Want. "I have been entrusted to you by God and sealed to you with seven Tsarist seals. I shall be with you as long as you live. And when you die your children shall inherit me."

The peasant took the oak pole that barred the door and prepared to strike Want with all his might. But she screeched with laughter like a night owl and shouted savagely: "Don't touch me, peasant! It will

hurt your own body. Don't go against fate. Live in peace." Then the peasant burst into tears, fell on his knees and began to beseech her: "Go away, Want. Why do you need my cold stove? Better go to the master's house, where there are feather beds and everything is warm and clean. I'll pray God for your health. Go away!"

Want replied: "Stop beseeching me, peasant; I shall be with you always. I shall leave only when your river flows upward, when white rolls grow in your field and when your thin wife gives birth to male triplets."

The peasant cried still more bitterly. How can a river reverse its course? How can white rolls grow on our poor land? How can my Matryona give birth to male triplets? Thus it was that Want remained on the peasant's stove.

The peasant lived on. He worked day and night, he bent his back over the plow and lived on a starvation diet. The Tsar's taxes, the priest and the master consumed everything. The little horse died, the little hut fell apart. The peasant began to think: "If only I could die soon!"

One, two, ten years went by. The Tsar and his landowners decided on a war. They drove all the people to the slaughter, taking the peasant first of all. The peasant went, and Want remained on the stove to plague his wife and children.

They fought a long time. Much blood was spilled. Finally they grew tired of fighting, turned against the Tsar and knocked him off the throne. After the Tsar, they rid themselves of the landowners and established Soviet rule. The peasant was jubilant. Now, he said, Want does not have the right to live in my hut: the Tsarist seals have lost their validity.

The peasant came home from the war, looked on the stove: Want was still there. "I was waiting for you," she said. "I am lonesome, my dear."

The peasant had grown bold after the war. He attacked Want with his fists. She mocked him: "You hit me a hard blow by deposing the Tsar and expelling the landowners. But I can live on without them as long as you haven't grown smart." So the peasant set to thinking how the river could be made to reverse its course, how white rolls could be grown in the field and how his wife could give birth to male triplets. He thought and thought, but nothing came of it. Want lay there and chuckled: "I was entrusted to you by God and sealed to you by seven seals."

Gradually life began to change. Comrade Stalin proclaimed the collective farm statute. The peasant was the first to join a collective farm. He came home and told his wife. Want grunted and sighed on the stove: "Don't join the collective farm, peasant. It means thinness and ill-health for me." To which the peasant replied: "It's high time you croaked, old hag."

The peasants plowed the land together and reaped a rich harvest. Want moaned louder and louder. It became uncomfortable for her on the stove; she descended to the ground and lay on the threshold. The peasant was jubilant. He felt that Want would soon meet her end. The village grew wealthy.

Stalin sent engineers and technicians to the village. They built a broad dam across the river. They let part of the water flow over the field, and directed another part of it into the turbine of a power plant. Agronomists came and suggested that wheat be sown on the fields. Good, ripe wheat was harvested. When autumn came, the peasants threshed it and baked white rolls. Want grew really sick. She turned green as if covered with moss. She rolled on the ground and screeched: "Peasant, peasant, have mercy. We have lived all our lives together." The peasant munched the white rolls and said: "Listen, Want, it's time for you to clear out altogether. Our river has reversed its course and white rolls have grown in the fields. Go to the devil." Again she squeaked: "No, peasant, the time has not yet come. Your wife has not given birth to male triplets."

The good life brought back the wife's health. She looked well-fed and ruddy. Winter and summer went by, and when autumn came the peasant took his wife to the maternity clinic, where she gave birth to male triplets. All three were healthy, white-skinned and strong. The Soviet government gave the peasant several thousand rubles and lumber to build a new house. Then the peasant grew really bold. He made a long leather lash and struck Want across the back ten times, saying all the while: "Go away, bag of bones. There is no more room for you in my hut. There is not a corner left for you in all our land." She could not bear it. Screaming so loudly with the pain that leaves fell from the trees, she ran to the threshing floors, whence the entire village chased her, first to the woods, then into the marshes. She lived there for two more days, then died. The peasants found her bones, buried them deep in the ground, scattered lime over them and knocked an aspen post into the grave so that Want would never rise again.

GREAT FORCE. (By Anna Karavayeva. Pravda, Dec. 15, p. 2. 2,350 words. Summary:) Our Soviet women have joined the front ranks of the international women's movement. Their very rich experience working for the state, all the ways in which the great Lenin-Stalin doctrine has enriched them—all this inspires the women of other countries. Consider the activity of the extensive non-Party organization, the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women, which is doing great work in the cause of peace. Our Soviet women delegates to congresses and conferences organized by the International Federation of Democratic Women travel to all countries as harbingers of peace and messengers of the great desire of Soviet people for peaceful cooperation and friendship.

Comrade Stalin, constantly caring for Soviet woman, never forgets those oppressed by imperialists, the mothers from whom the warmongers threaten to take their sons. The women of all countries know this, as witness the words of gratitude, faith and love addressed to Stalin, leader of the working people of all countries and great helmsman of the world, in the "Books of Peace" and "Golden Book" which the women of France are preparing for Stalin's 70th birthday.

Together with our children we thank him, our great father, leader and teacher, for everything he has done and is doing for us. With all our heart we wish the great Stalin a long life, to the joy of the huge multinational family of Soviet peoples, the working people of the globe and the fighters for peace and freedom.

OUR PRIDE AND JOY. (By Anna Slavnova, Forewoman at the Electric Light Bulb Factory. Izvestia, Dec. 11, p. 2. 1,100 words. Summary:) I was able to hear Comrade Stalin and to back his candidacy for deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet during the first elections 12 years ago. Comrade Stalin's Dec. 11, 1937, election speech will remain in my memory all my life.

I had the good fortune to hear Comrade Stalin a second time on Feb. 9, 1946, when he listed the chief results of the second world war and spoke on the plans of the Communist Party for our country.

Our life under Soviet rule has changed beyond recognition. Every year brings residents of Stalin Borough [Moscow] new joys. Soviet people see and

know that the Bolshevist party and Comrade Stalin are leading us forward along the correct path to victories and happiness.

Letters From Working People: THE GREAT STALIN IS THE ARCHITECT OF PEOPLE'S HAPPINESS. (Izvestia, Dec. 13, p. 2. Summaries:) [Under this heading Izvestia devotes a whole page to letters from working people concerning Stalin:]

¶ LIVE AND WORK AS COMRADE STALIN TEACHES (by Vasily Skityev—450 words). Kuibyshev—I, a simple painter, worked out with engineer Tutov a system of reciprocal check-ups among construction workers. My proposal, the proposal of an ordinary Soviet worker, was backed by Kuibyshev City and Province Party organizations. I was invited to Moscow three times to relate our experience to Stakhanovites, engineers and technicians. It is only in our country that such mass participation of workers in the struggle for the successful development of the state is possible. I thank Comrade Stalin again and again for the happy, joyful life of Soviet people.

¶ FRIEND AND FATHER OF COLLECTIVE FARMERS (by A. Korolyova, Hero of Socialist Labor, Ilyich Collective Farm, Kalinin Province—800 words). Our entire life on the collective farm is tied up with the word "Stalin." There were seven sisters and two brothers in my family in the old days—and land to feed only two. I received no schooling, but liked to work, and can say without false modesty that my hands were deft. Nobody noticed and appreciated this, however, until the collective farm was founded. I, a semi-literate woman to whom no one paid any attention before, was now respected and began to feel that on the collective farm I was my own boss. I often think that my parents would not trust their own eyes if they were still alive and could see my Hero of Socialist Labor star, my Order of Lenin and my two labor medals. "Daughter," they would say, "how could you have climbed so high?" I climbed this high because the Party and our dear father Comrade Stalin put us obscure peasants on the road to knowledge and happiness.

¶ OUR SOVIET LIFE IS A JOYFUL ONE! (by Alexander Zakrasovsky, locksmith—Complete texts:) Zhdanov— *** We firmly believe in the just policy of our government because it is our government, the people's. We believe in the correct policy of our Communist Party because the Party consists of our best people. We believe in the ideas of our own leader and teacher, Josef Vissarionovich Stalin, because Stalin is the soul of our people.

(By Petro Politansky, rural correspondent, Stalin Collective Farm, Vinnitsa Province:) *** Anna Martsis took the book "Standard-Bearer," by A. Gonchar, from the library. She returned it after two days. She was very excited. "I will recommend this book to everyone***" She was the 50th reader of "Standard-Bearer." The number of people who want to read that book is constantly growing. Our collective farm established a library of more than 1,000 books. Books describing the life and work of Comrade Stalin, the people's leader, are especially popular. Collective farmers also like Michurinist science. Eighty-year-old T. I. Strazhnyuk, who heads the vegetable garden brigade which provided almost 500,000 rubles in revenue this year, recently read the books "Land in Bloom" by V. Safonov and "Agrobiology" by T. D. Lysenko. Stalin opened a great world to our people!

¶ THANKS TO OUR OWN STALIN (by Alexander Bediashvili, worker and punch shop brigade leader at the Stalin Shoe Factory—250 words). Tbilisi—I am 73 years old. I spent my youth in unbearable hardship, but Soviet rule made me realize I am a man, a citizen with full rights. I have five adult children. My daughter has graduated from a university and the others have received a secondary education. I look at Stalin's portrait each morning before going to work. He is an inspiration to me; he gives me new strength and joy.

¶ STALIN IS THE BANNER OF FRIENDSHIP AMONG PEOPLES (by B. Niazmukhamedov, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Assistant Chairman of the Presidium of the Tadzhik Branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences—350 words). Stalinabad—Formerly the Tadzhiks were not even regarded as a people and our land was known by the mere geographic designation of Eastern Bukhara. Sovier rule, the Party and Comrade Stalin brought the Tadzhik Republic into being.

I myself was born in an illiterate family. Under Soviet rule I was educated, first in a kindergarten, then in a secondary school, and finally in an institution of higher learning. Thousands of schools have been opened in Tadzhikistan in the years of the Stalin five-year plans, as well as dozens of secondary schools and institutions of higher learning, a branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Tadzhik University. The Tadzhik people owe all this to Comrade Stalin.

¶ INSPIRATION FOR EXPLOITS (by Vais Ibrayev, foreman at the Mikoyan Meat Combine—350 words). Petropavlovsk—The Kazakh people, inspired by Stalin, lead a new life under Soviet rule.

¶ MIRACLE-WORKING FACTOR (by a group of Ivanovo textile workers—800 words). Ivanovo—Socialist competition works miracles under Stalin's guidance.

GORI (by Tatyana Tess—describing Stalin's birthplace—Izv. 11, p. 3, 1,600 words); IN SOLVYCHEGODSK (by L. Kudrevatykh—description of Stalin's exile, 1909-1910—Izv. 14, p. 2, 1,350 words); HOPE OF MANKIND (by Wanda Wasilewska—on the achievements of the Soviet people—Pr. 16, p. 2, 1,500 words); ON THE VYBORG SIDE (by M. Semenov and S. Shchetinin—historic events in Leningrad during the revolution—Izv. 16, p. 2, 900 words).

Editorials

(Editorial)—INSPIRING EXAMPLE OF SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE. (Pravda, Dec. 11, p. 1. 1,450 words. Summary:) Soviet people see in Comrade Stalin the great successor to Lenin. Together with Lenin, Comrade Stalin laid the foundations of our great Party, armed it with its revolutionary theory and tempered it in the political struggle for the liberation of the working people and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin the Bolshevist party led the people to the victory of the great October socialist revolution, opening up a new era in the history of mankind. Under Stalin's leadership the Soviet people have converted our country into a mighty socialist power.

The Soviet people warmly love their leader, the great Stalin. At the elections to the Supreme Soviet, Stalin was put forward as the first all-Soviet candidate for deputy. He was the first elected representative of the people.

The people's love for Stalin is evident in the giant scale of the national socialist competition in honor of Stalin's 70th birthday.

Stalin's name is a symbol of the moral and political unity of Soviet society. In the great Stalin the peoples of our country see the embodiment of their heroism and courage, their love for their native land and their patriotism.

The name of Stalin is a symbol of the glory and

might of the Soviet people and a summons to new heroic deeds for the welfare of the great Soviet motherland.

(Editorial)—POWERFUL PATRIOTIC UPSURGE. (Pravda, Dec. 15, p. 1. 1,200 words. Summary:) Nation-wide socialist competition in honor of Stalin's 70th birthday grows daily. Constantly rising labor productivity reflects the growth of the political consciousness of the working people and their solidarity about the Party of Bolsheviks and Comrade Stalin.

Millions of Communists and non-Party members are studying the works of Lenin and Stalin. From their works Soviet people learn to build communism. The desire of Soviet people to study Marxism-Leninism and the biographies of Lenin and Stalin is limitless.

Now, as part of the preparations for Stalin's 70th birthday, Party organizations are conducting extensive propaganda activity. Talks, lectures and reports are being given at factories, collective and state farms, Machine and Tractor Stations, institutions and educational and military establishments on the themes: Stalin as the great leader and teacher of the Communist Party and Soviet people; Stalin as the great continuer of the cause of Lenin; Stalin as organizer and inspirer of the victories of communism; Stalin as leader and organizer of the Bolshevist party; Stalin as leader and teacher of the working people throughout the world; Stalin as the creator and leader of the multinational Soviet state; Stalin as the creator of the collective farm system; Stalin as inspirer and organizer of the U.S.S.R. socialist industrialization; Stalin as creator of the U.S.S.R. Constitution; Stalin as the greatest military leader of our day; Stalin as inspirer and organizer of the victories of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war; Stalin as inspirer of the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy and socialism; and Stalin as a luminary of Marxist-Leninist science.

(Editorial)—BULWARK OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM. (Izvestia, Dec. 16, p. 1. 1,350 words. Summary:) The workers of our country and the world are preparing to observe Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday. Those peoples who took the fate of their own countries into their hands look on Moscow with rapture and gratitude, for with the aid of the Soviet Union they have thrown off the yoke of imperialism and entered on the path of national independence and the building of a happy future. To peoples still fettered by the chains of imperialist slavery the Soviet Union serves as an inextinguishable beacon.

"Light from the East!" These words were written by Comrade Stalin 31 years ago.

"The West with its imperialist cannibals has become the center of darkness and slavery," wrote Comrade Stalin at that time, warning that the imperialist center is not asleep. This wise warning increased the vigilance of both the Soviet people and the workers of the world, who looked on Soviet Russia's struggle as their vital cause.

But imperialist reaction learned nothing, and Churchill, inspirer of the anti-Soviet campaign of the Civil War period, is again acting the role of instigator of a war against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. U.S. imperialists are pretending to world domination, outstripping even the mad plans of their unsuccessful German and Japanese predecessors. The Anglo-American bloc attempts to conceal its aggressive policies with the phrases "Western civilization," "Western democracy." But as far back as 1918, Comrade Stalin wrote:

"Is it not clear that the imperialist camp has already lost all moral weight in the eyes of oppressed peoples; that it has lost forever the former aura of the standard-bearer of 'civilization' and 'humanity, maintaining its predatory existence by bribery and hired bands, slavery and darkness***?".

With what force these words of Stalin sound now that socialism has conquered over one-sixth of the world, when one after another rapacious imperialist plans are shattered.

Is not the Marshall Plan a wholesale bribe of the ruling clique and the right-wing socialist hangers-on of West European countries?

Slavery and darkness have become customary in "civilized" countries of Western Europe and America. Shooting of strikers, mass arrests, raids, and searches directed against fighters for peace and national independence, persecution of progressive democratic forces—these have become "normal" in capitalist countries, whose representatives falsely exalt the "rights of man" and "inviolability" of the individual from the rostrum of the United Nations.

Amoral, pornographic literature, corrupting motion pictures and plays, sermons preaching a cannibalistic attitude toward other peoples, complete the picture of the center of darkness and slavery which the West with its imperialist cannibals has long become.

The socialist system thrives while the capitalist system suffers defeat after defeat, as can be clearly seen from such great events of our time as the creation and strengthening of the people's democratic governments of Central and Southeastern Europe, the creation of the Chinese People's Republic and formation of the German Democratic Republic. The more imperialists rage, the more they isolate themselves from the broad popular masses. Thus do the masses enter on the path toward peace, democracy and socialism, the path illumined with light from the East, the light of the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin, the ideas of peace and friendship among peoples.

(Editorials)—VOICE OF THE PEOPLE'S HEART (Pr. 12, p. 1, 1,100 words); THE PEOPLE GLORIFY THEIR GREAT LEADER (Izv. 13, p. 1, 1,175 words); LENIN-STALIN IDEAS INSPIRE THE SOVIET PEOPLE (Izv. 17, p. 1, 1,200 words).

Preparation for Celebrations

EXHIBITION DEVOTED TO J. V. STALIN'S 70TH BIRTHDAY. (Izvestia, Dec. 14, p. 2. 300 words. Condensed text:) A large exhibition devoted to Stalin's 70th birthday opened in the state public library of the Ukrainian Republic.

More than 1,300 exhibits—literature, photographs, illustrations and pictures—are distributed over the three floors of the exhibition building. The exhibition begins with the section: "Great Partnership Between the Genuises of Mankind, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin."

Numerous exhibits in the 19 divisions deal with Stalin's underground work and how, together with the great Lenin, he created and strengthened the Bolshevist party, led the October armed rising and then strengthened and defended the young Soviet state against interventionists. Stalin's role as the creator of the U.S.S.R. armed forces and as strategist and leader of the struggle of the Soviet people against German fascist marauders during the great patriotic war is graphically shown. Documents depicting Stalin's role in the creation of the Ukrainian Republic are exhibited in a special section. ...

SONGS AND TALES ABOUT STALIN. (Izvestia, Dec. 13, p. 3. 100 words. Condensed text:) Petrozavodsk—Many songs have been composed by Karelo-Finnish

poets and singers concerning the creator of the happiness and good fortune of the Soviet people, the great Stalin.

Now the village clubs of the Karelo-Finnish Republic and their glee clubs are actively preparing for the noteworthy day. A film festival devoted to Stalin will be held in rural clubs. ...

OTHER PREPARATIONS: 'The great Stalin brought us up' (lectures and discussions, Baku—Pr. 11, p. 2, 150 words); Stalin's solicitude for people (lectures and discussions, Gorky—Pr. 11, p. 2, 200 words); Gifts to J.V. Stalin (tapestries from Ashkhabad, Bukhara, Kirgizia; excursions to Stalin's birthplace—Pr. 14, p. 2, 800 words); Scientific sessions at institutions of higher learning (Yaroslavl—Pr. 15, p. 2, 50 words); On eve of the great date (Pr. 15, p. 2, 250 words); Gift by Michurinsk scientists (collection of the best Michurinite varieties of apples, pears, cherries, etc.—Pr. 15, p. 2. 200 words); Gift of Orel lacemakers (Pr. 15, p. 2, 100 words); Huge crystal vase (gift from personnel of Leningrad glass-making plant—Izv. 15, p. 2, 200 words); Panorama entitled: 'Heroic Defense of Stalingrad' (Izv. 15, p. 2); Leningrad excursions (to sites of Stalin's activity in 1917—Pr. 16, p. 2, 100 words); Moscow youth (lectures—Pr. 16, p. 2, 100 words); Georgia these days (excursions, visits to museums—Izv. 16, p. 2, 200 words); Preparation for the national festival (Baku—Izv. 16, p. 2, 100 words); Motion picture festival in Naryan-Mar (Archangel—Izv. 16, p. 2, 50 words); Exhibit in Riga (Izv. 16, p. 2, 50 words); Lectures and discussions dedicated to Comrade J. V. Stalin's 70th birthday (Izv. 16, p. 2, 250 words); Historic sites (Stalingrad—Izv. 17, p. 2, 150 words); Scientists [prepare] for J. V. Stalin's 70th birthday (Kazan—Izv. 17, p. 2, 200 words); Paintings [of Stalin] by Uzbek artists (Izv. 17, p. 2, 100 words); Georgian folk songs about the beloved leader (Izv. 17, p. 2, 50 words); New works of folk artists (Gorky—Izv. 17, p. 2, 50 words).

SOCIALIST COMPETITIONS: Competition in honor of Comrade J. V. Stalin's 70th birthday grows daily—Pledges by electric power workers (Pr. 11, p. 1, 700 words); New dam under construction (Kursk—Pr. 11, p. 1, 100 words); Greeting the beloved jubilee (pledges by agricultural workers, Barnaul—Pr. 11, p. 1, 100 words); Mass competition among amateur artists (Yerevan—Pr. 11, p. 2, 200 words); New upswing at oil industry enterprises (Baku, Ufa, Dzandzhikan—Izv. 11, p. 1, 350 words); In railroad and river transport (Izv. 11, p. 1, 650 words); Agricultural workers make special [Stakhanovite] efforts (Voronezh, Gorky, Rostov-on-Don—Izv. 11, p. 1, 650 words); At oil industry enterprises (Pr. 12, p. 1, 550 words); Pledges by socialist agricultural workers (Smolensk, Stavropol, Ulyanovsk—Pr. 12, p. 1, 350 words); Nation-wide competition in honor of Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday grows (Pr. 12, p. 1, 800 words); At transport machine-building enterprises (Pr. 13, p. 2, 550 words); At agricultural machine-building plants (Pr. 13, p. 2, 200 words); Pledges by collective farm workers (Novgorod, Orel, Tambov—Pr. 13, p. 2, 500 words); River transport enterprises (Pr. 14, p. 2, 700 words); Pledges by socialist agricultural workers (Kharkov, Alma Ata, Kalinin, Poshekhonye-Volodarsk—Pr. 14, p. 2, 800 words); Pledges by railroad workers (Izv. 14, p. 2, 400 words); Production gifts by working people of Kazakhstan (Izv. 14, p. 2); Annual plan fulfilled ahead of schedule (Lyubertsy, Moscow, Osinniki—Izv. 14, p. 2, 200 words); In the hero-city (Stalingrad—Izv. 14, p. 2, 200 words); Among Trans-Carpathian collective farmers (Uzhgorod—Izv. 14, p. 2, 200 words); At food industry enterprises (Pr. 15, p. 1, 700 words); Contribution by agricultural workers (Smolensk, Odessa, Kherson, Kursk, Pskov, Astrakhan, Rostov-on-Don—Pr. 15, p. 1, 900 words); Baltic fishermen (Pr. 15, p. 2, 75 words); Iron and steel workers live up to their pledges (Pr. 15, p. 1, 550 words); Special Stakhanovite efforts (Izv. 15, p. 1, 550 words); Great labor upswing in Belorussia (Izv. 15, p. 1, 150 words); Moscow coal combine fulfills annual plan (Izv. 15, p. 1, 100 words); On ships and at enterprises of the merchant marine (Pr. 16, p. 1, 900 words); Labor exploits among collective farm peasantry (Voronezh, Chimkent, Kherson, Kishinev—Pr. 16, p. 1, 900 words); 'Admiral Makarov' crew (Aralsk—Pr. 16, p. 2, 100 words); Labor victories by miners (Tula, Kemerovo, Karpinsk, Dubovka, Stalino—Izv. 16, p. 1, 900 words); Socialist agricultural workers are fulfilling their pledges with honor (Chkalov, Tashkent, Krasnodar, Odessa, Voronezh—Izv. 16, p. 1, 800 words); Nation-wide competition (Barnaul, Rostov-on-Don, Tbilisi, Dzhambul—Pr. 17, p. 2, 550 words); Pledges fulfilled (Moscow, Nizhny Tagil, Makhachkala—Izv. 17, p. 3, 450 words); At light industry enterprises (Izv. 17, p. 3, 450 words); Socialist fields (Izv. 17, p. 3, 250 words).

Events Abroad

WORKING PEOPLE THE WORLD OVER PREPARE TO CELEBRATE DULY J. V. STALIN'S 70TH BIRTHDAY. (Pravda, Dec. 14, p. 3, 1,500 words; Izvestia, 2,000 words; Pravda, Dec. 16, p. 3, 1,450 words; Izvestia, 700 words. Summaries:)

China—The Sino-Soviet Friendship Society in Northeast China (Manchuria) held a special session dedicated to preparations for the celebration.

The well-known Chinese writer, Mao Tun, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture and Arts Affairs under the Chinese People's Government, Minister of Culture and deputy chairman of the All-Chinese Association of Workers in Literature and Art, stated in his article "Stalin Is Democracy and Peace!":

"Every person living in Europe, Asia, Africa, America or Australia, regardless of whether he lives in a town or village, whether he works in a factory or in an office, or whether he is a student—all these modest toilers see in the name of the great man a ray of light in their future. ... Only by following the path pointed out by Stalin will colonial and semi-colonial peoples now under the power of imperialists gain their freedom. ..."

Poland—Preparation for the celebration has turned into a great manifestation of heartfelt feelings and profound love toward the leader and teacher of the working peoples the world over, the true friend of the Polish people.

An exhibition of gifts from the Polish people opened at the National Museum, Warsaw.

Hungary—Hungarian workers, endeavoring to celebrate the birthday of the great leader and teacher of the working people with new industrial successes, are studying and applying Soviet Stakhanovite methods. Workers of the Mavag Locomotive and Machine Works sent a telegram to the secretary-general of the Hungarian Workers' Party, reporting the fulfillment of their three-year plan ahead of schedule. Sikra, the publishing house of the Hungarian Workers' Party, is issuing a number of the classic works by the greatest man of our epoch.

Rumania—The two large halls of the National Museum where the gifts from the Rumanian working people are on exhibit are constantly full of visitors.

The Rumanian Party Publishing House has recently published Vol. 4 of Stalin's collected works.

Albania—Socialist competition is spreading

throughout Albanian enterprises. Albanian young people are preparing enthusiastically for the events. The youth league has undertaken obligations for the improvement of communist education and is planning to hold cultural and sports events throughout the country.

Austria—Progressive Austrians are actively preparing to celebrate Stalin's birthday.

Germany—ADN reports that, in connection with Stalin's forthcoming birthday, the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany issued a manifesto for all peasant men and women of the German Democratic Republic, pointing out that the German people, after five years of intense work, have the prospect of a brighter future. The manifesto contains an appeal to all peasants of the German Democratic Republic to collaborate actively in the cause of strengthening German-Soviet friendship.

Britain—Several thousand London workers have signed a letter of congratulation to Stalin. Hundreds of congratulatory letters from Scotland, Lancashire, Cheshire and other places are being received at the Soviet Embassy in London. A letter from Scotland reads: "We congratulate you on your 70th birthday. Scotland is delighted with your leadership of the Soviet people. You inspire the whole of progressive humanity. We will double our efforts to preserve peace and develop trade. We will endeavor to safeguard by all possible means our friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union."

PEOPLES THE WORLD OVER EXPRESS THEIR LOVE AND DEVOTION TO THE GREAT LEADER AND FRIEND, COMRADE J. V. STALIN (Pr.-Izv., Dec. 11, p. 3, 1,550 words; Izv. 13, p. 3, 1,500 words. Sub-headings:) The Name of Comrade Stalin Inspires People to Great Feats in the Struggle for Peace and Socialism—Poland, Hungary; Albanian Textile Workers Successfully Fulfill Pledges Undertaken in Honor of Comrade J. V. Stalin's 70th Birthday; Presents to Comrade Stalin from Belgian Workers; Czechoslovakia; Mongolian People's Republic, Finland.

Labor Upswing in Polish Enterprises; Opening of Bucharest Exhibition of Gifts to J. V. Stalin; Shanghai Prepares for J. V. Stalin's 70th Birthday; Gifts From the French People to Comrade Stalin; Italian Workers Prepare for the Jubilee Day; Greetings and Gifts to Comrade J. V. Stalin From Dutch Workers.

PEOPLES THE WORLD OVER EXPRESS THEIR LOVE AND DEVOTION TO THE LEADER OF PROGRESSIVE MANKIND, J. V. STALIN (Pr. 12, p. 3, 2,000 words. Sub-headings:) Czechoslovakia, Hungary, China, Norway; To the Great Stalin, Our Liberator and Leader, From the Grateful Bulgarian People; Publication of the Works of Comrade Stalin—Ulan-Bator; Liberator of the Korean People; Report of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Albania, Switzerland, Italy.

WORKING PEOPLE THE WORLD OVER PREPARE FOR THE NOTABLE DATE (Izv. 17, p. 3, 950 words. Sub-headings:) Labor Upswing in Hungary; In Bulgarian Towns and Villages; Peking Prepares for the Great Day; The Working People of Albania Express Their Love and Gratitude to the Great Stalin; The Greek Communist Party on Comrade Stalin's 70th Birthday.

PROGRESSIVE MANKIND PREPARES TO OBSERVE A NOTEWORTHY DATE (Izv. 15, p. 2, 1,350 words. Sub-headings:) With All Their Hearts—Bucharest; In Token of the Love and Devotion of the Bulgarian People; Hungarian People Observe Comrade J. V. Stalin's 70th Birthday.

PEOPLES' BANNER (by Ya. Makarenko—feature article on Polish celebrations and labor pledges—Pr. 16, p. 3, 1,000 words); FEELINGS OF HEARTFELT LOVE (by S. Krushinsky—feature article on various Czechoslovak construction projects, celebrations and work pledges—Pr. 17, p. 3, 1,350 words); STALINIST SHIFTS (special production efforts, Warsaw—Pr. 17, p. 3, 150 words).

GIFTS TO COMRADE STALIN FROM WORKERS OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC (Pr. 12, p. 1, 550 words; Izv. 13, p. 1, 250 words).

[For articles dealing with Mao Tse-tung's arrival and speech in Moscow, see China in the Foreign Affairs section above.]

A Reminder

Dear Subscriber:

May we call your attention to the fact that if your subscription began with Vol. I, No. 1, it will terminate with the next issue? In order to prevent any delay in receiving your copies of Volume II, we wish to suggest that you renew your subscription immediately, if you have not already done so.

The Current Digest has grown steadily and, we believe, improved. Our coverage of the Soviet press has become more complete and our feature articles more numerous. However, there are, we are sure, valuable suggestions you could make, and we would more than appreciate hearing your opinion. We would like to know what sections of the magazine have been of greatest interest and value to you, what sections or parts, if any, you feel could be shortened, what sections you would like to see enlarged, whether the indexes have proved convenient and useful, and where improvements might be made.

It is our sincere hope that the Current Digest of the Soviet Press has been both interesting and valuable to you and that you will continue with us as we improve and expand.

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

World Politics

THE ATLANTIC PACT

NEW INTRIGUES BY WARMONGERS. (Pravda, Dec. 13, p. 3). U.S.A. ESTABLISHES CONTROL OVER WEST EUROPEAN ARMIES. (Izvestia, p. 4). (350 words. Condensed text:) London (Tass)—The foreign policy analyst for the Daily Worker...writes that secret conferences recently took place in Paris between the French Premier, Bidault; the Minister of National Defense, Pleven; former Chief of Staff Gen. Revers, and Gen. Mast.

The aim of the conferences was to discuss the conditions of a bilateral agreement which France, as a member of the Atlantic Pact, will sign with the United States. Similar agreements will be concluded between the U.S.A. and other participants in the Atlantic Pact.

... The analyst states that the Americans...are demanding the right of direct control over key forces in European armies, the right to intervene politically in the affairs of the French Army and the right to place atomic research in Western Europe under the supervision of the American Atomic Energy Commission. These demands, the analyst writes, "are creating acute political problems for the French government."

... Parallel with these negotiations, negotiations are in progress concerning similar bilateral agreements between the British, Italian and other governments and the U.S. government. ...

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE U.S.A. AND ATLANTIC PACT COUNTRIES. (Pravda, Dec. 16, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3, 500 words; Izvestia, Dec. 17, p. 4, 200 words.) (Summaries:) London (Tass)—The Washington correspondents for a number of British newspapers report that the British government is protesting against the conditions stipulated by the American government for granting military aid to Britain.

It is pointed out that these agreements stipulate that European member countries of the pact must guarantee a certain quantity of arms, and guarantee that arms received from the U.S.A. will not be sent abroad "without permission from the U.S.A." "The British Ambassador, Franks," the Daily Express reports, "stated to Acheson that these points make it impossible for Britain to sign an agreement. ..."

* * *

London (Tass)—The Times reports that a number of other member countries of the Atlantic Pact "have come up against difficulties." However, in the opinion of the newspaper, "it is apparent that the majority of them will sign an agreement, although experiencing grave apprehensions."

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN OF ASIATIC COUNTRIES OPENS. (Izvestia, Dec. 13, p. 4. 100 words.)
AT THE CONFERENCE OF WOMEN OF ASIATIC COUNTRIES. (Pravda, Dec. 16, p. 4. 1,450 words. Summary:) Peking (Tass)—At the Dec. 12 session of the conference a representative of the Indonesian women told of the struggle by the Indonesian people for national independence and the representative of Dutch women told of the aid given by Dutch women to their Indonesian sisters in their fight for freedom.

Speeches were made by representatives of Viet Nam and France in which they condemned the war in Viet Nam as being conducted by reactionaries.

At the evening session discussion of the report on "Asiatic Women's Struggle for National Independence, People's Democracy and Peace in the World" was continued. The credentials committee reported that 198 persons representing 23 countries were participating in the conference. The following countries are represented: China, the U.S.S.R., Mongolia, Korea, India, Israel, Viet Nam, Syria, the Lebanon, Iran, Burma, Indonesia, Malaya and Siam. Representatives from France, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Cuba, Britain, the U.S.A., West Africa, Madagascar and Algeria are also attending the conference.

At the evening session a program of the economic and legal demands of the women's movement was put forward by the Iranian representative. The program states that the women's movement demands the cessation of persecution of all democratic organizations, the release of imprisoned patriots, freedom for the activities of progressive women's organizations; it aims at unification with all democratic organizations for a common struggle against imperialsim and feudalism.

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN OF ASIATIC COUNTRIES ENDS. (Izvestia, Dec. 17, p. 4. 150 words.)

THE UNITED NATIONS

The Indonesian Question

IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL. (Pravda, Dec. 16, p. 4, 700 words; Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 17, p.4, 275 words.) (Condensed texts:) New York (Tass)—The Security Council has again taken up consideration of the Indonesian question.

The report of the so-called U.N. Commission for Indonesia and the decisions of the Hague "round table conference" were presented for review by the Security Council. ...

A. Galagan, the Ukraine representative...showed that the responsibility for the destruction of the Indonesian people and for the forcible deprivation of their legal right to create their own independent state lies primarily on the United States and Britain, which ...set out along with the Dutch colonizers on the path of armed struggle against the Indonesian people.

The imperialist policy of the United States and Britain toward Indonesia, continued the Ukraine representative, conflicts with the basic goals and tasks of the charter, which proclaims the right of every people to self-determination and independence. Instead of independence and self-determination for the Indonesian people...the United States and Britain are again trying to put on them the fetters of colonial slavery, and to re-establish the old colonial system in Indonesia. This is exactly what is shown in the report by the U.N. Commission for Indonesia on the work of the "round table conference" at the Hague and in the collection of agreements signed at this conference. These two documents show with complete clarity that in its character and results the work of the Hague conference was nothing more than a deal between the Dutch colonizers and Hatta's clique, who are betraying the interests of their people. ...

Regarding the activity of the U.N. Commission for Indonesia, the Ukraine representative pointed

out that it had not fulfilled a single one of its tasks. It was converted by the U.S.A. into a means of hiding Holland's aggressive acts in Indonesia and for pressure on the Indonesian Republic to force it to accept the ultimatum-like demands of the Dutch occupiers. ...

The Ukraine representative...introduced for the Security Council's consideration a resolution...

The Ukrainian draft resolution provides that, for the purpose of normalizing the situation in Indonesia, the Security Council should adopt the following measures:

1. As the first step, to remove Dutch troops to the positions which they occupied before the beginning of military action in December, 1948.

2. To demand that the Dutch government release Indonesian political prisoners, and stop the terror of the Dutch occupation authorities against the Indonesian people.

3. To propose the formation of a U.N. commission, composed of representatives of states which are members of the Security Council, which would be charged with observing the execution of the above points and also with investigating the actions of the Dutch authorities...

4. To charge the commission with preparing and presenting to the Security Council within three months proposals for settling the conflicts between Holland and the Indonesian Republic, proceeding from a recognition of the independence and sovereign rights of the Indonesian people.

5. To abolish the U.N. Commission for Indonesia.

The consideration of the Indonesian question will be continued at the next session of the Security Council.

* * *

New York (Tass)—The Security Council has completed its consideration of the Indonesian question. ... The colonial powers came out against the resolution by the delegation of the Ukraine Republic... They all declared for the Canadian resolution, proposing the approval of the imperialist deal of the colonial powers at the expense of the Indonesian people.

The U.S.S.R. representative, S. K. Tsarapkin, revealed the true background of the policy of the colonial countries... The delegation of the Soviet Union, Tsarapkin said in closing, completely supports the draft resolution proposed by the Ukraine delegation and believes that the measures provided in the said draft resolution are the minimum which, under present conditions, should be applied in order to bring about a settlement of the Indonesian question in the interests of the Indonesian people and not in the interests of the colonial powers.

The Anglo-American majority in the Security Council, without advancing any arguments in justification of its position, rejected in the usual mechanical fashion the draft resolution by the Ukraine delegation. Canada's resolution was also defeated, since the U.S.S.R. delegate voted against it as a permanent member of the Security Council. The Ukraine delegate also voted against the Canadian resolution.

4TH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY CLOSES. (Pravda, Dec. 11, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 25 words.)

AT U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY CLOSING SESSION. (Izvestia, Dec. 13, p. 4. 450 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—In its Dec. 10 closing session the General Assembly approved the U.N. budget for 1950 in the sum of $49,641,773.

Representatives of the U.S.S.R., the Ukraine Republic, Belorussia, Czechoslovakia and Poland abstained from voting on the resolution approving the U.N. budget. The U.S.S.R. representative, S. K. Tsarapkin, pointed out that the U.S.S.R. delegation was abstaining from voting since the budget contains appropriations for measures which do not promote peace and security and which are being carried out in violation of the U.N. Charter.

Among such appropriations, he said, are the funds provided in the budget for the support of the Balkan Commission, the Korean Commission and the Interim Committee, and also for the support of the field service and the reserve of U.N. field observers. ...

The U.S.S.R. representative, Ya. A. Malik... pointed out that, in summing up the fourth session of the General Assembly, the U.S.S.R. delegation sees no grounds for a favorable evaluation of the results of this session's work. The results of the session are unsatisfactory, chiefly because the session refused to condemn the preparations for a new war which are being carried on in some countries...

THE GENEVA CONVENTION

SOVIET DELEGATION SIGNS INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WAR VICTIMS. (Pravda, Dec. 12, p. 3, 450 words; Izvestia, 50 words. Condensed text:) Berne (Tass)—N. V. Slavin, O. A. Bogomolets and I. P. Kuteinikov, representatives of the U.S.S.R., the Ukraine and Belorussia [respectively], signed Dec. 12 in Berne the international conventions for the protection of war victims, devised at a diplomatic conference in Geneva from April to August, 1949.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Slavin, made the following statement...:

"In spite of the fact that the convention for the protection of civilian population does not extend to civilian population in territory unoccupied by the enemy, in view of which this convention does not fully answer to the demands of humanity, the Soviet delegation...states that it has been empowered by the U.S.S.R. government to sign the present convention with the following reservations:

1. On Clause Ten: The U.S.S.R. will not recognize it as legal for a power, in whose authority there are protected people, to request a neutral state or any organization to take upon themselves the functions fulfilled by the protector-power without the consent of the government of the country of which the protected persons are citizens.

Similar reservations are made on Clause Ten of the convention on prisoners of war; Clause Ten of the convention on improving the lot of the sick and the wounded in operational armies, and Clause Ten on improving the lot of sick, wounded and shipwrecked members of the naval forces.

2. On Clause 45: The U.S.S.R. will not regard it as legal to consider a power which has handed over protected persons under its authority to another power free from the responsibility for observing the convention with regard to the transferred persons while they are in the care of the power agreeing to accept them.

In signing the convention on prisoners of war... the head of the Soviet delegation made the following reservations:

On Clause 12: The U.S.S.R. will not regard it as legal to consider a power which has handed over prisoners of war it has taken to another power free from the responsibility for observing the convention with regard to these prisoners of war while they

are in the care of the power agreeing to accept them.

On Clause 85: The U.S.S.R. does not consider binding on itself the extension, resulting from Clause 85, of the application of the convention to prisoners of war condemned by the law of the country where they are imprisoned for carrying out war crimes and crimes against humanity in accordance with the principles of the Nuremberg trials, since conviction for these crimes must be subject to the regime established in the country for persons serving their sentence.

In signing the convention delegates of the Ukraine and Belorussia made reservations of analogous content.

THE FAR EAST

Japan

JAPAN IN AMERICAN IMPERIALIST PLANS. (By V. Kudryavtsev. Izvestia, Dec. 17, p. 4. 1,350 words. Condensed text:) ... U.S. militarists dream out loud of converting the Japanese into cannon fodder for American imperialism. And they do not merely dream. In Japan the armed forces are being revived under the guise of police; their numbers are growing all the time. The police are supplied with heavy weapons, particularly machine-guns. Now large militarized maneuvers of police forces are taking place in a number of prefectures. ...

In the path of the realization of their plans for converting Japan into a military bridgehead and a cannon fodder reservoir, the U.S. imperialists are first of all encountering the democratic movement of the Japanese people which has emerged since the defeat of the Japanese militarists.

The advanced, progressive segment of the Japanese people saw in the defeat of the militarists in Japan an opportunity for turning the country's further development toward the path of peace and democracy. It is, therefore, not accidental that the stepping-up of preparations for a new war is accompanied by a campaign by Japanese reaction and the American occupation authorities against democratic organizations...

The current police terror is reviving in the memory of Japanese working people the darkest days of the domination of Tojo's militarist clique in Japan. ... The Japanese working people are becoming more and more convinced that only the Communist Party, heading a united democratic front, is showing them the path toward the creation of an independent peace-loving, democratic Japan. ...

The sharp decline in U.S. influence in the Far East has aroused anxiety among the loyal shield-bearers of American imperialism in the reactionary leadership of the C.I.O. A resolution adopted at the recent C.I.O. convention stresses that "the United States will lose its influence throughout Asia, as it has lost it in China, if it does not introduce a far-sighted policy which is sufficiently bold to impress the awakened Asiatic peoples." But the adventurism of American policy in Japan is such that the striving to ensure for themselves a military base in the Far East has made the American imperialists blind and deaf. Because of their adventurist plans for gaining world domination, they are dooming the Japanese people to political slavery and the Japanese economy to catastrophe.

In this connection a quite characteristic example is the American policy concerning Japanese foreign trade. It is well known that foreign trade played an enormous role in the Japanese prewar economy since Japan does not possess the necessary supplies of raw materials for its own industry. The export field occupied an important place in Japanese industry. The principal market for Japanese exports, as well as imports, was China which, along with Manchuria and the Kwangtung province, absorbed no less than 30% of all the foreign trade of Japan. At the end of last year the U.S. State Department jointly with the War Department devised a so-called program for the "economic reconstruction and development of Japan." This program allegedly was to revive the Japanese economy on a "self-supporting" basis, chiefly by means of developing the export trade and correspondingly the export branches of industry. But a check shows that this deals only with the development of those branches of export industry which do not compete with corresponding branches of industry in the U.S.A. and whose growth cannot put an end to Japan's economic dependence on the American monopolies. ...

But the American occupation authorities are not permitting Japan to carry on normal trade with China, that is, with the principal market for Japanese goods, a fact which is reflecting heavily on Japan's economy. They are striving to isolate Japan artificially from the Asiatic continent, and to turn it into an American barrier at the Eastern shores of Asia.

The question arises: where then can Japan send her exports, which the American occupation authorities and the Japanese government speak of as the only means of rebuilding the country's economy and making it independent? The U.S.A. itself prefers to use Japan as a market for the sale of goods unsuitable for the U.S.A. It does not intend to open its markets to Japanese goods—and if it does import anything from Japan, it will be mainly natural silk, i.e., a luxury item which is most strongly liable to the fluctuations of the American domestic economic situation. This is quite demonstrable by the fact that, having recently canceled the minimum prices for Japanese export goods, imposed after the war, MacArthur's staff made an exception for natural silk. By these measures the American authorities have increased the competitive power of Japanese goods on all markets except the American. Not without reason, this step provoked great anxiety in Britain. It showed that the U.S.A. is striving to use cheap Japanese exports as its private battering-ram against the sterling zone...

... The imperialist character of the U.S. policy toward Japan is obvious: the American expansionists are striving to use Japan as a base and the Japanese people as cannon fodder for their military adventures in the Far East. But, in so doing, they, in overestimating their potentialities, are clearly underestimating by many times the growing forces of the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, with which the democratic movement of the Japanese people is inseparably linked.

Indonesia

APPEAL BY INDONESIAL COMMUNIST PARTY TO INDONESIAN PEOPLE. (Pravda, Dec. 16, p. 3. 125 words. Condensed text:) The Hague (Tass)—According to an ANP report from Jogjakarta, the Politburo of the Indonesian Communist Party has appealed to the Indonesian people to unite...

The Communist Party of Indonesia repudiates the decisions of the "round table conference" because they are aimed at the enslavement of the Indonesian people. ...

In the field of economics, the Communist Party proposes to carry out the nationalization of industry and to establish strict state control over foreign capital investments. The Communist Party demands the release of all political prisoners and proposes

to unite the partisan detachments with the troops of the Republican Army.

China

COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL STAFF OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY. (Pravda, Dec. 11, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 350 words. Summary:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua reports that the communique published by the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army states that, during September and October, 234 district centers and towns were liberated from the Kuomintang yoke and 470,000 Kuomintang soldiers were put out of action.

SPEECH BY MAO TSE-TUNG, CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 17, p. 1. 300 words. Condensed text:) On his arrival in Moscow Mr. Mao Tse-tung made the following speech before a microphone at the station:

"Dear Comrades and Friends! The opportunity I have on this occasion of visiting the capital of the Soviet Union—the first great Socialist state in the world—is a very joyful event in my life. ...

"For almost 30 years the Soviet people and the Soviet government have repeatedly assisted the cause of liberating the Chinese people. This brotherly friendship on the part of the Soviet people and the Soviet government, which was vouchsafed to the Chinese people during their grievous ordeals, will never be forgotten.

"The most important tasks at the present time are the strengthening throughout the world of the peace front, headed by the Soviet Union; the struggle against the warmongers; the strengthening of good-neighborly relations between the two great states of China and the Soviet Union, and the development of the friendship of the Chinese and the Soviet peoples. ..."

PREPARATIONS FOR GREAT DATE IN CHINA. (Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 3. 75 words. Summary:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua reports from Mukden that miners at seven state-managed Manchurian mines have fulfilled the 1949 production plan ahead of schedule. In a telegram to Mao Tse-tung the miners report that they fulfilled the plan late in November, having produced 7,300,000 tons of coal, and state that they expect to exceed the plan by 12% during 1949.

FAR EAST—MISCELLANY: Demonstration by textile workers in Cawnpore (Pr. 16, p. 3); Increase in Japanese land rents (Pr. 16, p. 3); Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's government of the Chinese People's Republic, arrives in Moscow (Pr.-Izv. 17, p. 1); J. V. Stalin receives Mao Tse-tung (Pr.-Izv. 17, p. 1); Mongolian government delegation leaves Moscow (Pr.-Izv. 17, p. 4).

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria

TRIAL OF BULGARIAN STATE CRIMINAL TRAICHO KOSTOV AND HIS ACCOMPLICES. (Pravda, Dec. 11, p. 4, 1,500 words; Izvestia, 2,400 words; Pravda, Dec. 12, p. 4, 3,000 words; Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 13, p. 4, 3,500 words; Dec. 14, p. 4, 4,500 words; Dec. 15, p. 4, 5,000 words.) (Condensed texts:) [Cross-examination of Khadzhi-Panzov;] (Continued from Dec. 10*) ... Khadzhi-Panzov testified that almost all the members of the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia had engaged in espionage and thus the embassy had been turned into the headquarters of the Yugoslav intelligence service in Bulgaria.

Cross-Examination of the Accused Ilya Boyaltsaliev.—The court then went on to cross-examine the accused Ilya Boyaltsaliev. Boyaltsaliev pleaded guilty on all the charges preferred against him. ...

Cross-Examination of the Accused Vasil Ivanovski.—The accused Vasil Ivanovski was the last to be cross-examined. He also pleaded guilty on the charges preferred against him.

"During the second world war" he testified, "I was in prison in Skoplje. Escaping from prison, I joined the partisans of Gen. Svetozar Vukmanovic (Tempo). After Tempo had convinced himself that I was a Tito supporter, he offered me work in the Agitation-Propaganda Department of the General Staff. ...

"In Skoplje I worked as editor of the paper New Macedonia. In its pages I eulogized Tito and popularized his puppets...

"On the eve of the publication of the Cominform resolution on the situation within the Yugoslav Communist Party, I received instructions from the Yugoslav Embassy through Nikola Ortsev to approve the resolution formally and declare myself an antagonist of Tito. This was necessary to retain me and our other men in Bulgaria. ...

"But when the treachery of the Yugoslav leaders, headed by Tito, became obvious to all, I was compelled to re-orient myself. This was the more necessary because by this time I had been reproved for my statement on the question of the annexation of the Pirin region and was removed from my duties in the Central Committee and from the post of Chairman of the Macedonian National Committee. I became despondent and stopped my subversive activities. Anxious about my security," Ivanovski said in conclusion, "I wanted to escape to Yugoslavia, but Ortsev did not permit me to do so. He told me that if it were necessary he would find means to get me out even against my wishes. Unfortunately the promised aid did not come in time." (Laughter in the court).

At this point the cross-examination of the accused ended.

The Supreme Court of the Bulgarian People's Republic turned to the examination of the witnesses Dec. 10.

* * *

Sofia (Tass)—At the Dec. 10 morning session, the Supreme Court of the Bulgarian People's Republic returned to the cross-examination of the accused Khadzhi-Panzov in order to clarify the data concerning his espionage and provocational activities in Sofia. Khadzhi-Panzov replied to a question from the president of the court that he worked in Sofia in accordance with instructions received from one of Tito's closest assistants and one of the leading figures in the Tito clique—Moise Pijade. ...

Then the court turned to the examination of witnesses. Kirill Nikolev Georgiev, a Macedonian, the leader of the Macedonian youth in Bulgaria, was the first to be examined. ...

After him, the court went on to examine Dimitri Khristov who, together with the accused Ivanovski, had carried on espionage activities on the instructions of the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia from early 1947. Speaking of his criminal activities and of the activities of Ivanovski, the witness stated that almost all the officials of the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia, headed by Ambassador Cicmil, had engaged in espionage.

The witness confessed that he had delivered to Khadzhi-Panzov information of an espionage nature, including information concerning the Bulgarian forces.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 50, pp. 28-33.

Then the court examined the witness Kocho Traikov Popov, a Macedonian who came to Bulgaria in December, 1948, on a mission to establish liaison with Khadzhi-Panzov and to develop work among Macedonian émigrés. "My task," the witness stated, "was to set the Macedonian émigrés against the Bulgarian Communist Party, to conduct propaganda among them for the annexation of the Pirin region by Yugoslavia."

The court examined the witness Yekaterina Spasova, a Yugoslav citizen. She came to Bulgaria in 1942. Three years later she established contact with an agent of the Yugoslav intelligence service, Kirill Oderle, to whom she transmitted various information of a political and economic nature about Pernik, now Dimitrovo. ...

Then the court went on to examine the witness Darina Stojkova, a Yugoslav citizen. ...

"Between June, 1948, and February, 1949," she testified, "I supplied the Yugoslav intelligence service with important information concerning the economic situation in the Bulgarian countryside, etc.

"In May, 1949," she said, "the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party proposed to me that I should remain in Bulgaria. In this connection Milatovic warned me that if I were arrested I must not give any evidence. Milatovic told me that the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party recommended that, in the event of my arrest, I should, at the trial, charge the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party with nationalism, stating that I had been arrested only because I was a Serb; charge the officials of the Bulgarian State Security Administration with having tortured me morally and physically, calculating on thus obtaining the evidence they needed. Such conduct on your part in court, Milatovic taught me, is necessary so that foreign journalists attending the trial shall distribute your evidence throughout the world.

"At the same time, radio Belgrade and the radio stations of the capitalist countries, Milatovic further told me, will raise a great clamor concerning this and the Bulgarian authorities will be compromised and forced to acquit you. I agreed with this decision of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party. Milatovic assured me that I would receive 20,000 leva a month for my work.

"However, Milatovic told me July 1 that the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party had demanded that I should emigrate immediately to Yugoslavia and he promised to send his best men to take me across the frontier. He told me that my emigration was necessary because the trial in Bulgaria at which I would probably be charged would undermine both the authority of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the authority of the Yugoslav Embassy in Bulgaria."

After the examination of Stojkova, the court decided to refrain from examining 17 witnesses because their evidence was considered superfluous by the public prosecutor.

At this point the morning session ended.

Dec. 10 Evening Session.—Sofia (Tass)—The examination of witnesses continued at the evening session.

Nedyalcho Ganchovski, who served on the Council of Ministers as of 1947, was the first to be examined.

"The Yugoslav Ambassador in Sofia, Cicmil," he testified, "visited Kostov particularly frequently. Nothing was known about these meetings by the President of the Council of Ministers, Georgi Dimitrov. ..."

After the examination of the witness Asen Grigorov, who told of the meeting between Kostov and Kardelj at the end of 1944, the court began the examination of the witness Emil Nedelchev, and then of the witnesses Petr Koledarov and Todor Spasov, who confirmed the criminal relations between Kostov and the American Minister in Sofia, Donald Heath, British Gen. Oxley and Col. Bailey.

The court then went on to examine the witness Ignat Todorov Mladenov. ...

The witness Ivan Kalushev, a former director of the state despatching firm, told of the espionage activities of the accused Tutev in favor of the British and of his wrecking activities in transport. ...

The evidence of the witness Ivan Petrov, a former director of the Bolgarplodexport firm, also exposed Tutev as a British spy and wrecker. ...

The witness Petr Petrov, who worked in the union of industrialists, gave evidence concerning the accused Gevrenev.

"Gevrenev," he testified, "sabotaged the government's measures and disseminated anti-Soviet slander. He asserted that only the U.S.A. could give Bulgaria the necessary assistance."

* * *

Sofia (Tass)—At the Dec. 11 morning session, the Supreme Court of the Bulgarian People's Republic continued the examination of the witnesses. ...

The witness Madolev...stressed that all the work of Tito's emissaries in the Pirin region was aimed at the unification of this district with the Macedonian Republic of Yugoslavia.

Sofia (Tass)—At the Dec. 12 morning session of the Supreme Court the examination of witnesses was continued.

The witness Kosta Iosifov Zafirov gave evidence concerning the hostile activities of the accused Boyaltsaliev.

"After Sept. 9, 1944," the witness testified, "Boyaltsaliev worked actively in the Macedonian Cultural-Educational Society in Sofia. As president of the society, he stubbornly followed the policy of the Tito clique and agitated for the annexation of the Pirin region by Yugoslavia. He slandered the Bulgarian Communist Party, asserting that it was following a wrong economic policy. ..."

The witness Khristo Kalaidzhiev, a prominent Macedonian émigré in Bulgaria, stated that Tito's agents were interested most of all in the annexation of the Pirin region and of Bulgaria by Yugoslavia. Tito's agents had attempted to make their fifth column out of Macedonian émigrés in Bulgaria. ...

"Tito's masters, the Anglo-American imperialists," Kalaidzhiev said further, "operated not only through Tito, but also directly. They encouraged the extermination of Macedonians by Greek monarcho-fascists, they sent their agents to Bulgaria and these agents speculated on the idea of an "independent Macedonia," they encouraged the Titoites to seize the Pirin region and Bulgaria. ...

The court then went on to examine the witnesses for the defense.

Stoyan Tonkov was the first to be examined He testified that the former Minister of Finance, Stefanov, had avoided joint discussion of the most important financial problems and had always decided them personally.

The witness Prof. Kiranov described Stefanov as an experienced statistician.

The witness Mile Milenov, an official of the Ministry of Finance, stated that "credit belonged" to Stefanov in formulating the question of establishing uniform financial control, but that in fact this control

had not yet been fully implemented. It had been established formally.

Then the court read the written depositions of the witnesses Mirchanov and Trendafilov given at the preliminary investigation. ...

Sofia (Tass)—At the evening session of the court, the public prosecutor presented a number of documents confirming the data in the indictment.

After the defense had also presented a number of documents, President of the Court Lozanov announced the following decision by the court:

"Taking into consideration the fact that the documents presented by the public prosecutor and by the defense may be of significance in the correct judgment of the case, the court finds it possible to take these documents into consideration in judging the case. At this point the court investigation is considered to beended."

Then the president of the court gave the floor to Chief Public Prosecutor Dimchev.

Speech by Chief Public Prosecutor Dimchev.—"Comrade Judges!" the public prosecutor said, "the court's investigation in the case of Kostov and his accomplices has shown completely clearly that we have to deal with a conspiracy aimed at overthrowing by violence the state regime legally established in our country and eliminating our national independence and state sovereignty. ...

"This conspiracy is one of the links in the conspiratorial and hostile policy of Anglo-American imperialist circles directed against the people's democratic regime of our country and against her national independence and state sovereignty.

"Moreover, from the international point of view, this conspiracy against Bulgaria is part of a criminal plan of the Anglo-American imperialists directed against the people's democracies of Southeastern Europe. ...

"Such an aggressive policy on the part of the Anglo-American imperialists regarding Southeastern Europe originated during the second world war. Churchill's plan for opening a second front not in the West but in the Balkans had no other aim than the occupation of the Balkan countries under the guise of liberating them from the Hitlerite occupation forces. ...

"Anglo-American forces prepared to occupy Yugoslavia as well as Bulgaria and the other countries of Southeastern and Central Europe, but their plans collapsed, thanks to the glorious victories of the courageous Soviet troops which liberated these countries from the German occupation forces and thereby created an opportunity for the peoples of these countries to establish genuinely democratic regimes and to follow the path of socialist reconstruction.

"The Anglo-American imperialists were unable in any way to reconcile themselves with this situation in the Balkans and in the Danube Basin, i.e., with the severance of the countries of people's democracy from imperialist dependence. ...

"The Western imperialists, in particular the American and British imperialists, are unable to look on calmly while a new democratic republic is being created here since the victory of Sept. 9, 1944, and with the aid of the Soviet Union and other people's democratic countries, is growing ever stronger and is developing politically, economically and culturally. ...

"When the attempts by American and British intelligence services to organize the forces of reaction and fascism and to set them against the Bulgarian People's Republic failed, they began to place their hopes on the group of conspirators headed by Kostov, which had for a long time been carrying out their espionage assignments. In their conspiratorial plans directed against our country, the Anglo-American imperialists are utilizing the treacherous espionage band of Tito as their main tool. ...

"However, the criminal plan of the Anglo-American imperialists was not restricted to Yugoslavia alone. The task of conducting subversive work in the other countries of people's democracy also, of attempting to establish their agents there, was assigned the Titoites.

"With this aim, the Titoites developed their activities in Bulgaria. Their task was clearly defined by the Anglo-American intelligence agents. It was essential for them to penetrate into the ranks of the Bulgarian Communist Party. In this respect, Kostov and his accomplices were opportune allies for them."

* * *

[In the portion of the speech printed in the Dec. 14 papers, the prosecutor reviewed the indictment and the facts and testimony presented by the accused and witness during the course of the trial. He reviewed the charges against the accused, enumerating their crimes.]

* * *

The public prosecutor...concluded with the words:

"Judge tranquilly and objectively the immense damage done by the accused to our country and our people by their wrecking activities; the damage done to our state security by their espionage operations; judge the danger to which they would have subjected our country if they had dared to begin to carry out the coup d'état which they had prepared.

"I believe in the correctness of your veridct, comrade judges. It must show [our] domestic reaction and enemies abroad that we can defend by every means our people's regime, our development along the road to socialism, the tranquillity and prosperity of our working masses.

"By the sentence which you will pronounce we shall show all our enemies that the Fatherland Front and all our people adhere to the positions won Sept. 9, 1944, that it is ready to repulse anyone who dares to attack it on these positions."

Speech by Public Prosecutor Tsakov.—Sofia (Tass)—After Dimchev's speech, the Public Prosecutor Tsakov made a speech in court.

He dwelt on the crimes charged against the accused Tutev, Tsonchev, Khadzhi-Panzov, Ivanovski and Boyaltsaliev in the indictment. ...

Dec. 13 Morning Session.—Sofia (Tass)—The speeches by the defense were heard at this morning's session of the Supreme Court. Kostov's counsel, Dyugnedzhiev; Stefanov's counsel, Rusev; Pavlov's counsel, Stoyanov; and also the counsel for the remaining accused stressed in their speeches the complexity of their task of defending the accused who have committed such grave crimes against their motherland and people. The counsel for the defense asked the court for mercy for their clients.

Last Words of the Accused.—Sofia (Tass)—At the morning session, after the speeches by counsel for the defense, the Supreme Court granted the floor to the accused for their last speeches.

"For seven days at our sessions," President of the Court Lozanov said, "the court has listened to all of the accused, cross-examined witnesses and has heard the public prosecutors and the defense. Thanks to this fact all the circumstances of the case have been elucidated fully and exhaustively."

Before retiring, the court gave the accused the opportunity to make their last speeches in accordance with the law.

Boyaltsaliev said in his last speech: "I have committed a crime against the Bulgarian people. I consider myself guilty and I ask that if possible I may be given an opportunity to make amends."

Ivanovski said: "I have told the court everything. I am aware of the profundity of my crimes."

He asked for mercy.

The president gave the floor to Khadzhi-Panzov for his last speech. "Comrade judges," he said, "I confess my guilt. I profoundly and sincerely repent.

He asked for mercy.

In his last speech Tutev said: "Citizen judges, I have confessed my guilt to you at the preliminary investigation. I made my confessions absolutely sincerely."

"I admit my absolute guilt in participating in the conspiracy," said Gevrenev, "I sincerely repent for this." He asked for mercy.

Tsonchev said in his last speech: "In both my written depositions at the preliminary investigation and in my oral evidence in court I have confessed my guilt. Fully aware of my crimes committed against the state, the people and the Party, I know that I must be condemned."

He asked for mercy.

The president gave the floor to Khristov for his last speech.

"I confess my guilt," he said, "I profoundly regret and am sincerely repentant for the crimes which I have committed. I ask for mercy."

In his last speech Petkov said: "I not only confess my guilt, but I am aware of my crimes." He asked for mercy.

Pavlov was given the floor for his last speech.

"Citizen judges," he said, "as I said at the beginning of the court's investigation, I confess my guilt. I confess my guilt and the crimes which I have committed, mainly owing to my connections and acquaintance with Kostov. I ask the court for mercy and leniency. I ask that I may be given an opportunity to work to make amends for my guilt."

Then the president gave the floor to Kostov for his last speech.

Exposed in court by the evidence of the other accused and of the witnesses, as being connected with the Bulgarian royalist police, of conspiring against the state and of criminal connections with the British and American intelligence services and fascist Tito clique, Kostov attempted hypocritically and cravenly to escape punishment. In his last speech he again attempted to continue the cunning and cowardly line which he had sought to follow from the first day of the trial.

Khadzhi-Mateev said in his last speech: "I have committed a most serious crime, which has done immense harm to the vital interests of the Bulgarian people and Bulgarian state. All the crimes which I have committed—participation in the conspiracy, espionage and wrecking—have also been committed by Kostov."

Khadzhi-Mateev said he was struck by the fact that Kostov "who was the main organizer and leader of the conspiracy against the state, who led us to the dock, did not find the courage to tell the court the whole truth about the crimes committed by us and by him. From this it is clearly seen that Kostov, who was formerly a police provocateur, wants to remain one to the end, wants to confirm once again that he is a villain and a traitor.

"Citizen judges and jurymen! I profoundly and wholeheartedly repent of the crimes which I have committed. I shall accept the sentence of the Supreme Court as a just punishment for all my crimes."

The court retired to confer.

At this point the morning session ended.

Sentence Passed on the Bulgarian State Criminal and his Accomplices.— [Pravda and Izvestia print the sentences passed upon Kostov and his accomplices. The sentence in the case has been covered by the American press.]

PLEA FOR PARDON BY BULGARIAN STATE CRIMINAL KOSTOV. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 17, p. 4. Complete text:) Sofia (Tass)—Kostov, who has been sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of the Bulgarian' People's Republic for treachery, espionage and wrecking, has sent the following plea to the Presidium of the Grand People's Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

"Honored deputies! I confess myself guilty of the charges preferred against me by the court and fully confirm my deposition given at the preliminary investigation.

"Becoming aware at the last moment of the wrongness of my conduct before the Supreme Court, which might injure the Bulgarian People's Republic and cast a shadow on its people's democratic system, I sincerely regret such conduct of mine, resulting from extremely agitated nerves and a manifestation of unhealthy and intellectual ambition. Also regretting my actions and crimes as Deputy President of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Committee for Economic and Financial Affairs, which injured the interests of Bulgaria and her friendly relations with the U.S.S.R. and people's democracies, I ask you to annul the death sentence passed on me, if you consider this possible, and to substitute for it strict life imprisonment.

"The sentence of the Supreme Court I consider to be absolutely right and in accordance with the interests of the correct and peaceful development of Bulgaria and the interests of her struggle against the Anglo-American imperialists and the inclinations of their agents—Tito and his clique of traitors to socialism—against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Bulgaria.

"I consider that, in return for the magnanimity which the Presidium of the Grand People's Assembly may show me, I would be able to repay by devoting the whole of the rest of my life to correcting the damage done by me to the Bulgarian people and to the service of the great cause of building socialism in our country under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

"Respectfully yours, Traicho Kostov."
Dec. 14, 1949, Sofia.

KOSTOV'S PLEA REJECTED. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 17, p. 4. 75 words.)

UNPUBLISHED LETTER BY G. M. DIMITROV ON KOSTOV. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 14, p. 4. Complete text:) Sofia (Tass)—Rabotnichesko Delo, under a headline, "From the Unpublished Letters of Dimitrov to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party," has published a description of the traitor Kostov by Dimitrov.

Dimitrov sent the following letter May 10 to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party in connection with the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party at which Kostov was expelled from the Central Committee.

"During my exceptionally painful treatment," his letter says, "the successful implementation by you of a number of important Party and state measures, testifying once again to the firmness and maturity of our Party leadership, was a great consolation to me.

"The plenary session, which has again examined the question of Kostov, passed off very well and the Party has accepted the decisions of the plenary session like a fully mature party. But the question of Kostov and his supporters in the Party cannot be considered to have been liquidated. After my study of the transcripts of the plenary session, and particularly of Kostov's long speech, I became firmly convinced that we have to deal not only with an

intellectualizing individualist and arch-careerist, but with a crafty, cunning and finished scoundrel for whom there can be no place in the truly Bolshevist party which we wholeheartedly desire to see our Party become. Kostov is full of low malice and is fostering revenge in his bosom in the hope of reaching a moment of difficulty for the Party, when he will again be able to come to the surface, thanks to his inimitable baseness and craftiness."

MORTAL ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE. (By P. Golubev and S. Bessudnov. Pravda, Dec. 12, p. 4. 1,100 words.) International Review: IMPERIALIST AGENTS IN BULGARIA UNMASKED. (By G. Rassadin. Pravda, Dec. 12, p. 3. 550 words.) THE ENEMY'S GAMBLE IS LOST. (By P. Golubev. Pravda, Dec. 16, p. 4. 950 words.) [Pravda prints a series of articles reviewing the espionage activities of Kostov and his accomplices and again pointing out their connection with the British and American intelligence services. The articles repeat the assertion that the Kostov conspiracy was a link in a chain of conspiracies against the people's democracies led by the Anglo-American imperialists.]

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON KOSTOV SENTENCE. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 17, p. 4. 200 words. Summary:) New York (Tass)—American newspapers and radio commentators are attempting to present Kostov in a favorable light. The New York Times calls him "a brave man."

Bucharest (Tass)—Scanteia reports that "the trial has exposed Kostov's imperialist masters and the traitor Tito together with Kostov and his accomplices. ..."

BEFORE ELECTIONS IN BULGARIA.—Appeal to All Voters by Bulgarian Fatherland Front's National Council. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 16, p. 3. 650 words; Izvestia, Dec. 17, p. 3, 175 words. Summaries:) Sofia (Tass)—In connection with the forthcoming elections to the National Assembly and district people's councils, the Bulgarian Fatherland Front's National Council has published an appeal to all voters to vote for Fatherland Front candidates. The victory of the Fatherland Front, the appeal states, will strengthen even more the country's international status and its friendship with the Soviet Union and countries of people's democracy. It will show that the Bulgarian working people are on the side of the camp of peace. democracy and socialism.

The National Council points out that its five years in power have produced an agrarian reform giving 1,250,000 decares of land to 127,000 farms. It has brought about lower taxes for workers, effected nationalization of industry, mines and banks, has redeemed extensive agricultural equipment, has brought about a planned basis for the national economy, has brought into the hands of the state large-scale foreign and domestic trade, has built new factories, power stations and railroads and has organized cooperative farms, Machine and Tractor Stations, etc. By the end of 1948 the country had reached its prewar standards and had surpassed them in some branches of industry. The general level of production in light industry during 1948 surpasses the 1939 level 51%. Production of the means of production increased 66% in comparison with 1939 and 106% in comparison with 1944. The country has 1,605 labor cooperative farms comprised of 161,000 individual peasant farms working 5,600,000 decares of land.

* * *

Sofia (Tass)—Meetings are being held in Sofia prior to the elections to the National Assembly.

Poland

POLISH PEOPLE'S SUCCESSES IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION. (By V. Ovcharov. Izvestia, Dec. 14, p. 3. 1,900 words. Condensed text:) ... Fulfillment of the three-year economic plan in two years and ten months is a great victory for the Polish working class. As a result of fulfilling the three-year plan, the proportion of the socialist sector in the entire national economy has grown, while in industrial production it comprises 96% [of the total].

... Whereas the gross output of Polish large and medium industry in 1946 totaled 77% of the output for 1937, it will total 174% by the end of 1949. The value of industrial production in 1949 totals 226% of the value of industrial production during 1946. Heavy industry...has grown at a particularly rapid tempo during the period of the three-year plan. Polish industry has become a leading link in the country's economy, its proportion to the national economy having increased to 68%. ...

The people's democratic government has begun to industrialize the country's eastern and central areas. ...

Great changes have occurred in Poland's agriculture. Thanks to the elimination of the large landholdings and domination of the feudal landholders, the Polish peasantry has rid itself of age-old oppression, and union of the working class and peasants has become stronger.

... At the end of the war desolated areas totaled 48.2% of all arable land. ... By 1948 the prewar area under cultivation had been almost equaled, while in 1949 the area under cultivation exceeded that of 1948 by 158,000 hectares. The average harvest for 1949 equaled the prewar level, surpassing it for some crops. Poland already completely meets her own grain requirements and is able to dispose of a large part of the harvest in foreign markets. ... The [three-year] plan for wheat deliveries was fulfilled 106%, while that for rye was fulfilled 118%. Animal husbandry is being restored... Even greater successes have been achieved on state farms which, with peasants' producers' cooperatives, comprise the socialist sector of the Polish village. Whereas in 1946 the share of the state farms in the gross output of agriculture comprised 1.6%, it has grown to 6.5% in 1949.

... On the basis of the Soviet Union's great experience the Polish peasantry is becoming convinced of the advantages of collective economy, of the necessity to change from small, parcelled-out economy to large-scale, collective economy. In Poland 170 producers' cooperatives have already been formed. The Polish government ensures all necessary technical equipment for mechanizing agricultural work. State Machine and Tractor Stations are being organized in the country. This year 15,000 tractors worked on Poland's fields. ...

Whereas in 1946 the share of state and cooperative sectors in wholesale trade comprised 56%, while that of the private capitalist sector comprised 44%, in 1949 the share of the socialist sector (state and cooperative trade) comprises 98% of the wholesale trade. Great changes have also taken place in retail trade. In 1946 the state and cooperative trading machinery in retail trade comprised 21% while that of private trade comprised 79%. At the end of 1949 the share of the socialist sector is more than 60% in retail trade... ...

In 1938 18.2% of the population lived on income from wage-labor (excluding the peasantry), while 64.5% of the population lived off the land. In 1949 the wage-earning population (excluding the peasantry) already comprises 35.9%, while those living off agriculture comprise 51.6%. Unemployment

has disappeared forever in the new Poland...

The total volume of the national economy and successful fulfillment of the three-year plan have greatly improved the material welfare of the people. The per capita demand for major goods has grown in comparison with the period prior to the three-year plan. The prewar level of per capita demand has been considerably exceeded with respect to the number of items.

Cultural construction continues to develop in the new Poland. The Polish United Workers' Party is carrying out extensive work on ideological training of the masses, is conducting the struggle to develop science, literature and art in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, and is unmasking the ideology of bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitanism, hostile to the working class and the working masses.

Whereas science in bourgeois Poland was available only to the privileged classes, people's democratic Poland has opened wide the doors of schools and higher educational institutions to the children of workers. Universal elementary education has been introduced. The number of higher educational institutions has reached 43 (there were 23 before the war) with a total of 100,000 students (48,000 before the war). The class composition of the students has acutely changed: among present-day students there are three times as many children of workers and twice as many children of peasants as before the war. This spring the Sejm issued a law of universal elimination of illiteracy, this heavy heritage from capitalism.

Great attention is being given to the development of folk art. There are 43 drama theaters in the country, five philharmonic societies and hundreds of motion picture theaters and houses of culture. Special state prizes are being awarded this year for outstanding works in art and for scientific discoveries ... ...

* * *

... The First Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party approved the basic directives of a six-year plan envisaged to build Poland into a cornerstone of socialism. ... By 1955 the volume of industrial production will rise 85% to 90% in comparison with 1949. This will lead to a 300% increase in the gross output of industry as compared with the prewar level.

By the end of the six-year plan tractor production will reach 10,000 to 12,000, while 50,000 to 60,000 tractors will be at work on the country's fields. Electric power output will be doubled, and production of cotton fabrics will be increased 50%. Many large industrial enterprises employing about 300,000 workers will be built in Poland. The output of agriculture during the six-year plan will increase 35% to 40%. The welfare, education and culture of the broad working masses will increase considerably. ...

Hungary

HUNGARY—A FIRM STRONGHOLD IN THE PEACE FRONT. (By Matias Rakosi, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party. Pravda, Dec. 13, p. 3. 1,550 words.)—Reprinted from For a Lasting Peace, For People's Democracy! No. 30.

Finland

SELF-EXPOSE BY FAGERHOLM. (By B. Leontyev. Pravda, Dec. 13, p. 4. 1,200 words. Condensed text:) ... During recent years there has been a strengthening among the Finnish people of the feeling of neighborly friendship and confidence in the people of the Soviet land. The third congress of the Finland-U.S.S.R. Society, held not long ago, had grounds for saying in its resolution that "the majority of the Finnish people are striving to establish true good-neighborly relations between both countries."

In flagrant contradiction to these feelings of the Finnish working people is the activity of a narrow circle of extreme reactionaries, who are striving to revive in the country the former spirit of hostility and mistrust, cultivated by such pro-fascists as the war criminals Tanner, Ryti and their ilk.

In this regard Premier Fagerholm's latest speech, delivered over the radio Dec. 6 on Finland's Independence Day, was a true self-exposé. ...

But, strange as it seems, Mr. Fagerholm began his speech with a proposal to substitute for the anniversary of Finland's independence quite another anniversary—the anniversary of the Finnish-Soviet war of 1939-1940. For this, he tried, by shifting every way in his slander, to portray the Soviet Union as the "enemy" and the "opponent" of Finnish independence.

"It is quite natural," said Fagerholm, to turn the thoughts of Finns now "to the time when, ten years ago, the Finnish people were waging a life and death struggle for their existence (.) as a free nation." The Premier called the days of Finland's war against the Soviet Union, which was stirred up by Western imperialists, "a great time." He boasted of the "unity" allegedly existing at that time among the Finnish people, and lamented the absence of such "unity" now. All his reproaches were clearly directed against those progressive democratic forces of Finland which do not wish "unity" on the basis of an anti-Soviet policy.

Of course there is nothing "natural" in this strange and unscrupulous substitution of one holiday for another. ...

The goals of the propaganda campaign, so inappropriately opened in connection with Independence Day, are entirely clear. By substituting the date of the beginning of the "winter war" for the date of obtaining independence, the militarist and revanchist elements of Finland "saved themselves from the necessity of referring by so much as a word to the fact that Finland received her independence in 1917 at the hands of the Soviet power in Russia, owing to the Leninist-Stalinist national policy of the Bolshevist party. They decided to use the tenth anniversary of the "winter war" in order to hinder the growth of sympathy among the Finnish people for the Soviet people, and at the same time to "rehabilitate" the Finnish fascists and such "socialist" accomplices of Hitler as the war criminal, Tanner, and leaders like him among the upper clique of the Social Democratic Party. It is fitting to remember that the cannibal Hitler loved to boast that in the camp of his adherents there were even "socialists," having in mind the Finnish Tannerites—the only Social Democratic Party in Europe openly collaborating with the Hitlerites in the criminal war.

The statements of Fagerholm and his servile press about the "winter war" are in clear conflict with the facts. Fagerholm tried to revive fully the exact explanation of the causes and the character of the Finnish-Soviet war of 1939-1940 which was given at the time by the Finnish fascists and Tannerites who were tricking the Finnish people and suggesting that the Soviet Union was "encroaching" on Finland's independence. This is the exact argument of the war criminals who were condemend by the Finnish court.

The facts show that neither in 1939, before the war, nor in the spring of 1940, upon the conclusion of the peace treaty, did the Soviet Union make any attempts on the "existence" or "freedom" of Finland. Both in 1940 and in 1944, after the "total" defeat of

Finland as a satellite of Hitlerite Germany, the whole world was startled by the generosity of the U.S.S.R. and by the moderation and justice of its demands. It is well known that the triumphant armed forces of the U.S.S.R. could have occupied the whole Finnish territory and left large occupation forces there for a long time, but they did not do this, having regard for the national feelings of the Finnish people, who were not guilty of the crimes of the ruling upper clique of Finland.

Facts are apparently nothing to Fagerholm. ... Fagerholm's so-called opposition to the previous Tannerite leadership of the Social Democratic Party, which alienated itself from the masses of Social Democratic workers, and his opposition to the circles of fascist "brothers-in-arms" who were made bankrupt by the war years, was, as is now clear, no more than a mask. The true oppositionists within the Social Democratic Party of Finland, convinced of the hypocrisy and double-dealing of Fagerholm, have long since left the ranks of the party. ...

In the narrow bureaucratic upper clique of the Social Democratic Party of Finland there has occurred an obvious restoration of most reactionary "Tannerism." Now, along with continuing badgering and persecution of progressive figures and parties of Finland who stand for strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union, along with fostering fascist elements in the country, the right-wing leaders of Social Democracy are raising their old shameful "banners"—the banners of a fascist alliance of "brothers in arms." They are operating together with a group of the most reactionary figures at the top of some of the right-wing bourgeois parties who have oriented themselves toward foreign imperialist forces.

Fagerholm spoke on the orders of these militarist revanchist circles of Finland, behind whom stand their true masters abroad. In the past ten years these circles, by deceiving their people, have twice drawn Finland into bloody and senseless adventures. Now they are again drawing the country onto the same dangerous and disastrous path.

Fagerholm is the head of the government which last year signed a treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual aid with the Soviet Union. His latest speech is in clear conflict with the spirit and letter of this treaty.

Czechoslovakia

6TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET TREATY. (By Dr. V. Clementis, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic. Izvestia, Dec. 11, p. 3. 1,600 words. Summary:) Dec. 12 is the sixth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid and Postwar Collaboration, concluded between the Czechoslovak Republic and the U.S.S.R. Dec. 12, 1943, in Moscow.

The Western powers endeavored to frustrate or at least to delay the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid and Postwar Collaboration between the Czechoslovak Republic and the U.S.S.R. but they did not succeed in so doing.

The Czechoslovak people, taught by this and by their own experience, protect, develop and extend still more Czechoslovak-Soviet ties. They know that this is the only path leading to happiness, to the best future, to socialism.

There is no sphere which would not gain by deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. The Czechoslovak people learn enthusiastically from the Soviet Union, which has built socialism and is completing the gradual transition from socialism to communism.

INVIOLABLE BROTHERLY FRIENDSHIP.—On the Anniversary of Signing the Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of Friendship. (Pravda, Dec. 12, p. 3. 1,100 words. Summary:) The Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty, concluded at the height of the great war of liberation against German fascism and establishing stable foundations of friendship and collaboration, expressed the most treasured hopes of the peoples of Czechoslovakia.

The economic connections of Czechoslovakia with the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy are growing and increasing in strength. In the present year alone Czechoslovak-Soviet trade has increased by almost 45% in comparison with the volume of last year's trade. The Soviet Union provides Czechoslovakia with raw materials and provisions and also the most important forms of capital equipment, and is giving her more and more extensive technical assistance.

The current year has brought new successes and achievements in the building of the foundations of socialism. 'n the first 10 months of the current year Czechoslovak industry fulfilled the plan for the first year of the five-year plan by 102%. In October this year the industrial production of Czechoslovakia exceeded the pre-war level by 17%. The nationalized sector of industry already embraces almost 97% of production. In agriculture the first steps have been taken in organizing joint cultivation of the land.

The growth of production, the fulfillment of the plan for purchasing agricultural products and the successes of foreign trade have allowed further measures to be taken for improving the life of the working people.

The rationing system for bread, flour, confectioneries and potatoes has been abolished. Prices have been lowered for many types of goods in wide consumption. The real wages of workers and employees have gone up considerably. To all this it must be added that an extensive system of social insurance has been put into effect in Czechoslovakia. The state provides free medical treatment for the working people.

The Soviet-Czechoslovak Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Collaboration is a model of honorable, equal and mutually profitable relations between a great and a small state. The alliance and friendship between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia has guaranteed the latter lasting security against the intrigues and machinations of the Anglo-American aggressors. This alliance will help to strengthen universal peace throughout the world. The peoples of Czechoslovakia know from their own experience that without the Soviet Union's political and economic support of the countries of people's democracy it would be impossible to preserve their state independence or to build socialism.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET, N. M. SHVERNIK. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 13, p. 1. 200 words.) TO MR. K. GOTTWALD, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC [FROM N. M. SHVERNIK]. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 13, p. 1, 25 words.) TO GENERALISSIMO STALIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S.S.R. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. (Pravda and Izvestia Dec. 13, p. 1. 50 words.) TO MR. A. ZAPOTOCKY, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS [FROM J. V. STALIN]. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 13. 25 words.) [Pravda and Izvestia print the notes exchanged by Gottwald and Shvernik and Stalin and Zapotocky expressing friendship between the U.S.S.R. and the Czechoslovak Republic.]

EASTERN EUROPE—MISCELLANY: Czechoslovak Ambassador received by N. M. Shvernik (Pr.-Izv. 11, p. 1); Hungarian law passed for 5-year plan for national economy (Izv. 11, p. 4); Bulgarian trade delegation arrives in Moscow (Pr.-Izv. 11, p. 4); Dimitrov mausoleum opened (Pr.-Izv. 11, p. 4); Current issue of For a Socialist Yugoslavia (Pr. 13, p. 3; Izv. p. 4); Finnish military expenditures increase (Pr. 13, p. 4); Bulgaria on election eve (Izv. 14, p. 3); Czechoslovak people observe 6th anniversary of treaty (Izv. 14, p. 3); 72nd anniversary of liberation of Pleven by Russian troops (Izv. 14, p. 3); Classics of Marxism-Leninism in Albanian (Izv. 15, p. 3); Bulgarian public approves sentence on Kostov and accomplices (Izv. 16, p. 3); Execution of ringleaders of Rumanian traitors, Dan, Emilian and Mikhail (Izv. 16, p. 3); Stalin Boulevard [named in Warsaw] (Izv. 17, p. 3); Pre-election meeting in Sofia (Pr. 17, p. 3).

THE NEAR EAST

AMERICAN PLANS IN MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES. (Izvestia, Dec. 14, p. 3. Complete text:) Karachi (Tass)—In an article on American imperialists' policy in the Middle East with respect to the stay of McGhee, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Near Eastern,[South Asian] and African Affairs, the newspaper Imroz reports: "McGhee's sudden appearance in Pakistan has surprised no one. Negotiations on granting American aid to Pakistan began much earlier in America, when Pakistan Minister of Finance Ghulam Mohammed was there: negotiations were also held by Minister of Foreign Affairs Zafrullah Khan, head of the Pakistan delegation to the U.N. General Assembly. Even before McGhee arrived in Pakistan, American Senators appeared here and negotiations continued. McGhee himself confirmed this at a press conference called by him in Karachi Dec. 9. It is not difficult to guess Truman's plan—the U.S.A. will build military bases for operations against the Soviet Union, concealing this by granting financial aid to Middle East countries.

"We have not yet freed ourselves of the fetters of British imperialism. Our nation has not yet recovered from the damage and destruction caused by the second world war and the partition of India, but new black clouds already hang over our people.***"

The Yemen

THE YEMEN—VICTIM OF AN IMPERIALIST DEAL. (Pravda, Dec. 16, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. 225 words. Condensed text:) Cairo (Tass)—The Egyptian paper Al-Misry reports that the government of the Yemen intends to complain to the U.N. about Britain.

The British imperialists, seeking to subjugate and colonize the Arab state of the Yemen, have resorted to open aggression. In September this year British aircraft bombed a number of inhabited points in the Yemen. At the end of October representatives of a British oil company made an incursion into the territory of the Yemen...

The Yemen's complaint against the arbitrary action of the British authorities was examined at the end of October at sessions of the Council of the Arab League. However, under British pressure this organization, intimidated by a threat from the British authorities, took a stand of "non-intervention." ...

NEAR EAST—MISCELLANY: Turkish Ambassador presents credentials to N. M. Shvernik (Pr.-Izv. 14, p. 1).

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTRADICTIONS ON THE RUHR QUESTION. (Pravda, Dec. 11, p. 3. 225 words. Condensed text:) Berlin (Tass)—ADN reports that secret negotiations have been held in Düsseldorf by leading West German industrialists and bankers; the meeting was attended by Kirkpatrick, the permanent assistant to the British Secretary of State for German Questions. The day before these negotiations, serious differences arose between the participants at a closed session of the International Authority for the Ruhr. The British and French representatives accused the Americans of taking still more initiative in this "international organization." There are many indications that Kirkpatrick, at the secret meeting with the West German industrialists and bankers, tried to re-establish British influence in the Ruhr industry. He directed the attention of the participants at the meeting to the undesirable consequences threatening the Ruhr industrialists if they become "junior partners of the Americans." ...

OUTRAGES BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH SERVICEMEN IN BERLIN.—Letter From Maj. Gen. Kotikov to British and American Commandants in Berlin. (Izvestia, Dec. 11, p. 4. 275 words. Condensed text:) Berlin (Tass)—The representative of the Soviet Control Commission in Berlin, Maj. Gen. A. Kotikov, sent a letter Dec. 7 to the Commandant of the American Sector, Maj. Gen. Taylor, and the Commandant of the British Sector, Borne, protesting against outrages of American and British military personnel on the territory of the Soviet sector of Berlin.

At 5:30 p.m. Nov. 24, 1949, near the Friedrichstrasse station in the Soviet sector of Berlin, three members of the 18th platoon of the American military police were arrested: Theodore Keys, Army serial no. 1834321; John Stabfield, Army serial no. 15267577, and Thomas Lee.

The above-mentioned American military personnel began a fight in the street and beat a German citizen, Jacob Demankovski, using knives and stones. A Soviet officer on duty, arriving at the scene of the disturbance, arrested Keys, Stabfield and Lee. ...

At 3 a.m. Nov. 29 four British soldiers in the Soviet sector attacked a passing German citizen and beat him. Then the soldiers went to Leipzigerstrasse, stopped at one of the stores and beat the watchman of the store with stones. ...

Maj. Gen. Kotikov demanded punishment of the guilty parties and the adoption of necessary measures so that such events will not be repeated in the future.

AGAINST AMERICAN PLANS FOR REMILITARIZING WESTERN GERMANY. (Pravda, Dec. 14, p. 3. 275 words. Condensed text:) Berlin (Tass)—The American plans for arming Western Germany have provoked a resistance movement among the German population, the extent of which has thrown U.S. political and military circles into confusion. ...

The general unrest is increased by the recent report that at the beginning of January a group of American Senators will arrive in Western Germany to "inspect basic military-industrial undertakings." The head of this group is Elmer Thomas, who recently demanded the establishment of a West German mercenary army.

Even the bourgeois West German newspapers are forced to criticize the plan for remilitarizing

Western Germany. Hanoversche Allgemeine Zeitung reports: "The German people do not wish to hear any more about war and the military profession. ..."

U.S.S.R. FOREIGN MINISTER A. YA. VYSHINSKY ARRIVES IN BERLIN. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 15, p. 3. 1,300 words. Summary:) Berlin (Tass)—A. Ya. Vyshinsky, the U.S.S.R. Foreign Minister, arrived in Berlin Dec. 14, where he was met by the Deputy Prime Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Georg Dertinger, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other high-ranking officials. Vyshinsky and Dertinger exchanged speeches of welcome.

Speech by Georg Dertinger.—The Foreign Minister greeted Vyshinsky on behalf of the German people. During the course of his speech he mentioned Vyshinsky's work in the Council of Foreign Ministers, thanking him for supporting German demands. Dertinger stated that Vyshinsky was largely responsible for making possible the formation of the German Democratic Republic.

Dertinger referred to Vyshinsky's work in the U.N. and his proposals for banning the atomic weapon and concluding a peace pact between the five great powers. He concluded his speech by stating that the German people salute Vyshinsky's efforts on behalf of peace.

Speech by A. Ya. Vyshinsky.—In answering Dertinger, Vyshinsky hailed the formation of the German Democratic Republic and promised continuing support from the Soviet Union.

STATEMENT BY A. YA. VYSHINSKY TO BERLIN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 15, p. 3. 400 words. Condensed text:) Berlin (Tass)—On his arrival in Berlin Dec. 14 the U.S.S.R. Foreign Minister, A. Ya. Vyshinsky, made the following statement to press representatives.

"... At a time when the forces of reaction are being organized in the Western zones of Germany under the leadership of world imperialists, and efforts are being made to resurrect German monopoly capital and the power of the militarists and to convert Western Germany into a bridgehead for realizing plans of aggression, the foundation is being laid here, in the German Democratic Republic, for a united, democratic and peace-loving country. ...

"The existence in the center of Europe of a democratic German state, striving for peaceful and friendly relations with other peace-loving states, is a most powerful factor of peace and international security. The existence of a peace-loving democratic Germany side-by-side with the Soviet Union, persistent and resolute fighter for peace and the friendship of peoples, as Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers J. V. Stalin observed, "excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslavement of European countries by world imperialists."

"By the historic act of establishing the German Democratic Republic the German people have affirmed their resolution to fight for a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany. ..."

REMILITARIZATION OF WESTERN GERMANY. (Izvestia, Dec. 16, p. 4. 275 words. Condensed text:) Berlin (Tass)—ADN, quoting a report received from circles in close touch with the Allied High Commission, reports that...an inventory must be made immediately of all military property in Western Germany. At the same time measures must be taken for preserving these materials...

...ADN observes also that well-informed circles point out in connection with this that in the Western occupation zones the destruction of military equipment left over after the defeat of Hitler's army was decreed in September, 1945. The Western allies then took under their protection hundreds of large ammunition dumps and these dumps have up to now remained untouched. ...

MONTGOMERY CONFERS WITH AMERICAN BANKERS. (Izvestia, Dec. 16, p. 4. 275 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—Johannes Steel recently reported in the Daily Compass that British Field Marshal Montgomery insisted on the re-armament of Western Germany, at a secret conference with a group of Wall Street businesmen...

According to Gillmor, a Daily Compass observer, Montgomery also advanced analagous proposals at another secret conference in New York with 60 bankers and industrialists from Wall Street. At this conference, writes Gillmor, Montgomery insisted on the re-armament of Western Germany with the object of creating "several divisions" in the course of the next two years. ...

IN DEBTOR BOND TO U.S.A. (Izvestia, Dec. 16, p. 4. 225 words. Condensed text:) Berlin (Tass)—The Stuttgart newspaper Deutsche Zeitung und Wirtschafts-zeitung reports that the total sum of Western Germany's debts is about 30,000,000,000 Western marks.

ADN reports from Nuremberg that a deputy of the Bonn Parliament, Welhausen (Free Democratic Party), stated that all attempts by the authorities to "introduce economy" will lead to nothing unless occupation expenditure in Western Germany is considerably reduced.

According to the same agency, it is considered in well-informed circles of Bonn that the Chancellor of the Bonn separatist government, Adenauer, and the American High Commissioner, McCloy, will will sign the so-called agreement this week on the extension of the "Marshall Plan" to Western Germany.

The Bonn government, according to this agreement, recognizes the U.S. claim to full payment for all supplies under the Marshall Plan, which come to more than 12,500,000,000 Western marks. ...

BRITISH SPIES IN AMERICAN SECTION OF BERLIN ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION. (Izvestia, Dec. 17, p. 4. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—ADN reports that the American authorities have discovered a British espionage organization in the headquarters of the American section of the Allied High Commission in Berlin. One prominent economic expert and many American employees in the service of British intelligence have been arrested. They are accused of having sold "particularly important material to the British." The arrests have caused great commotion in the Berlin center of the British intelligence service.

Austria

STATEMENT BY U.S.S.R. HIGH COMMISSIONER IN ALLIED COUNCIL FOR AUSTRIA. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 11, p. 4. 1,300 words. Condensed text:) Vienna (Tass)—A regular meeting of the Allied Council was held Dec. 9 under the chairmanship of the U.S.S.R. Deputy High Commissioner in Austria, Col. Gen. Zheltov.

Col. Gen. Zheltov made the following statement at this meeting:

"Recently the progressive press and Austrian public circles have repeatedly raised protests against the revival of Nazi organizations in the country which,

on ever larger scale, are developing open propaganda for fascism and militarism and are conducting subversive work against Austrian democracy.

"The principal center of neo-Nazi activity is the so-called League of Independents, operating in the Western zones of Austria. The composition and activity of this league leave no doubt whatever that it is pursuing the goals of the revival of the outlawed and disbanded National Socialist Party, the propaganda of Nazi ideology and the re-establishment of a fascist regime in Austria. ...

"There is no doubt that the stirring up of neo-Nazi activity in Austria has become possible only because real denazification has not been carried out in Western zones of the country, military and fascist criminals have remained unpunished, and as yet the four-power agreements regarding the democratization of Austria, the liquidation of remnants of the domination of the fascist regime and the eradication of Nazi ideology have not been fulfilled.

"The Soviet administration considers it possible to invite the participation in public and political life in Austria of those former inactive Nazis who have broken with Nazi ideology and have shown that they now wish to work honestly with the country's democratic forces in carrying out democratic reforms in Austria.

"But the Soviet administration believes that the Allied Council cannot fail to respond to the activization in Austria of Nazi elements and organizations forbidden by the law of July 24, 1946, entitled 'On the Treatment of National Socialists.'

"In this connection the Soviet administration proposes the following draft decision by the Allied Council:

"1. To propose that the Austrian government submit to the Allied Council by Jan. 1, 1950, a report showing the application of Law No. 25 of July 24, 1946, 'On the Treatment of National Socialists.' In the report there should be indicated not only the concrete measures already taken by the Austrian government in executing this law, but also the measures which the government intends to adopt in view of the activization of neo-Nazi organizations in the country...

"2. To consider the report submitted by the Austrian government at the meeting of the Allied Council in the first part of January, 1950."

Vienna (Tass)—At the Dec. 9 session of the Allied Council for Austria, the American and French representatives avoided an immediate adoption of the Soviet proposal...but were obliged to agree to forward Col. Gen. Zheltov's statement for study in the political directorate. The British representative disagreed with this decision, openly assuming the role of guardian of Austrian neo-Nazism. In view of the position taken by the British representative, further consideration of the question was carried over to the next meeting of the Allied Council.

A further question considered was that of the handing over to the French government of several war criminals in Austrian territory. The American and British representatives, continuing their usual policy of protecting war criminals, made the extradition dependent on a number of conditions. In particular, the British representative insisted that the Austrian government again conduct an investigation into the cases of these persons, whose guilt was long ago proven and was confirmed by documents. The Soviet representative supported the French demands that the military criminals be extradited to France for trial.

Because of the disagreement, this question remained unsettled.

CENTRAL EUROPE—MISCELLANY: Festival of Soviet films in Berlin (Pr. 11, p. 3); Manifesto of German Committee of Supporters of Peace [against the instigators of a new war] (Pr. 13, p. 3); Mass demonstrations by Austrian workers continue (Izv. 15, p. 3); A. Ya. Vyshinsky visits in Berlin (Pr.-Izv. 15, p. 3; Pr. 17, p. 4; Izv. p. 3); Workers of German Democratic Republic succeed [in raising production] (Pr. 16, p. 3); President of German Democratic Republic gives banquet for A. Ya. Vyshinsky (Pr. 16, p. 4; Izv. p. 3); Vyshinsky gives reception in Berlin (Pr. 17, p. 3; Izv., p. 3); A. Ya. Vyshinsky leaves Berlin (Pr. 17, p. 4; Izv. p. 3); Vyshinsky returns [to Moscow] (Pr.-Izv. 17, p. 4); Western Germany [to be] Marshallized (Pr. 17, p. 4; Izv. p. 3).

WESTERN EUROPE

NEW U.S. MANEUVER IN EUROPE. (Izvestia, Dec. 14, p. 3. Complete text:) Paris (Tass)—A conference of experts of the countries of so-called Fritalux (France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg) took place in Paris Nov. 29-Dec. 9. A communique states that the conference had the aim of investigating measures capable of setting in motion the recommendations by the O.E.E.C. Council regarding "the formation of a closer regional economic and currency union between some member countries."

The work of the conference was secret, but the French press has observed that serious differences arose among Fritalux representatives concerning the introduction of "free trade," the abolition of customs barriers, and the admission of Western Germany to the "union of the Five."

Italy

NEW CRIME BY ITALIAN REACTION. (Pravda, Dec. 16, p. 3. 200 words. Summary:) Rome (Tass)—The Italian police have carried out a new armed attack on the peasants and farm laborers of Southern Italy who are waging a struggle for land.

Newspapers report that early in the morning of Dec. 14 a mobile police detachment undertook a punitive expedition against farm laborers of the town of Montescaglioso.

The Secretariat of the General Italian Confederation of Labor decreed that a session of the executive committee be convened Dec. 15 in Rome.

PLENARY SESSION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY.—Speech by Togliatti. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 17, p. 4. 2,100 words. Summary:) Rome (Tass)—Unita reports that the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party began Dec. 14. The plenary session was convened to discuss the following agenda: the Communist Party in the struggle for peace and unity (report by Togliatti); the struggle for agrarian reform (report by Grieco); the impending district elections (report by Scoccimarro); the experience of the month of the Communist press and the re-registration of Party members (report by Seccia).

Reporting on the first item on the agenda, Togliatti said, inter alia:

"... It is essential to establish and follow our political course in accordance with conditions existing in Italy. The present Italian situation is extremely confused, obscure, full of contradictions and dangers, as the turbulent peasant movement and other more slowly maturing manifestations testify. Signs of disorder and crisis are being observed in all the Italian government parties.

They are even appearing in the Christian Democratic Party, the apparent unity of which is explained by the intervention of factors alien to our political life. A mutilated government exists in the country in a paradoxical situation, possible only because there is no one capable of compelling respect, in essence, for constitutional republican standards. The government is not working in any definite direction and is losing the remnants of its authority with every day. ...

"The whole country today feels the necessity of a profound change in policy and the necessity of following a policy of peace, which can only be achieved by rejecting obligations under the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Treaty, by a policy of economic recovery and structural reform of the country as the condition for this recovery.

"In order to achieve these results it is necessary to realize certain political conditions. Above all, it is necessary to smash the political monopoly of the Christian Democrats, to thwart the attempt to turn Italy into a police state, to evoke democratic development by establishing an atmosphere of new democratic unity and to remove anti-communism. ..."

France

PLENARY SESSION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY. (Pravda, Dec. 13, p. 3. 1,900 words. Condensed text:) Paris (Tass)—The plenary session of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, which adopted the decision to convene the 12th National Congress of the French Communist Party from April 2-5, 1950, in Toulouse, has ended. The following agenda has been fixed for the congress:

1. Report by the Central Committee (report by Maurice Thorez).

2. The situation of the peasantry, the activity and tasks of the Party in the village (report by Rocher).

3. Elections of the Central Committee and Central Commission of Financial Control.

The plenary session of the Central Committee adopted a general resolution and also a resolution on financial questions. Georges Cognot, member of the Central Committee, made a report on the theme "Struggle Against the Murderers and Spies—the Tito Clique."

Cognot reviewed briefly the activity of the French Communist Party for 18 months, under the direct leadership of Maurice Thorez, against the clique of spies and traitors, against the clique of Tito-Rankovic. ...

Cognot went on to dwell on the struggle of the French Communist Party against the activity of the agents of Tito in France. He noted that the Politburo had turned its attention to the fact that in certain cases insufficient vigilance was being manifested in France in connection with the activity of the minions of Tito. The agents and minions of Tito in France received direct aid from the police of Jules Moch. Cognot enumerated the measures taken by the French Communist Party and democratic organizations in order to unmask the activity of the Tito clique. ...

The conclusion of Cognot's report was devoted to the question of proletarian internationalism.

"The latest Cominform resolutions," declared Cognot, "must and will be a new stimulus for the development of proletarian internationalism in the ranks of our Party and our working class. They appeared at a moment when the Soviet Union is giving all the might of its great power to the service of mankind in order to avert a third world war and in order to wage a bold and resolute struggle against the warmongers, the agents of which are Tito and Rankovic. Under the leadership of the Soviet Union the camp of peace is growing stronger throughout the world. ..."

FRENCH PEOPLE WILL NOT FIGHT AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.—Speech by Maurice Thorez at Plenary Session of Central Committee of French Communist Party. (Pravda, Dec. 15, p. 3; Izvestia, Dec. 16, p. 4. 3,100 words. Summary:) Paris (Tass)—During the course of his speech, in which he considered the treacherous actions of the Tito clique, and the reasons behind the work of Rajk and Kostov, Thorez said:

"Under conditions of the sharpening of the class struggle, it is inevitable that the weaker elements will feel the ground slipping beneath their feet. They become afraid and do not venture to enter the struggle. This is especially true of those who entered the ranks of our Party from petty bourgeois circles during periods of relative calm. We see precisely this in some of our cells. Thus, for example, with regard to the U.S.S.R. and the countries of people's democracy, waverings and doubts rarely appear among the workers, but they exist among some petty bourgeois. Incidentally, sometimes these doubts are merely an excuse to get out of the struggle. We believe that it is not necessary to hold those elements which have shown themselves absolutely alien to the working class, its interests, its goals and its Communist Party. The purpose of our existence is revolutionary struggle and preparation for the dictatorship of the proletariat. If petty bourgeois, such members of the Party as the teachers in Abbeville, who, it appeared, did not agree with this, if they have doubts about the very principles of our Party, then we will not hold them, we will help them go.

"Without any waverings we must fight for the Party line and against all opportunist or sectarian deviations. In the Party there cannot be two lines. There is one line—the revolutionary line of the proletariat, the Leninist-Stalinist line of the Communist Party. And the present plenary session of the Central Committee is new proof that this general line has not been violated in a single organization of the Party. There is not a single cell nor a single section which would not acknowledge this line. ..."

FOR UNITY OF ACTION IN THE FIGHT FOR BREAD, PEACE AND FREEDOM. (By Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party: Pravda, Dec. 11, pp. 3-4. 3,600 words.) [Pravda carries a reprint from For a Lasting Peace, For People's Democracy! No. 30.]

Holland

CHRONICLE. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 14, p. 4. Complete text:) The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has appointed Comrade Gregory Titovich Zaitsev Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R. to the Netherlands.

The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet released Comrade Vassily Alexeyevich Valkov from his duties as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R. to the Netherlands because of transfer to other work.

Great Britain

CAPITULATION OF THE CANONISTS. (By Ilya Ehrenburg. Kultura i zhizn, Dec. 11, p. 4. 3,000 words. Condensed text:) It is impossible to deny the frankness of the new aspirants to world domination: lauding their "American way of life," they neither

pretend to be worthy bookworms nor refined gentlemen; they demand that Old Europe admire their ignorance, their free and easy manner, their boasting. Recently American firms which make "chewing gum" held their own kind of competition—a certain Smits, a Philadelphian who spat farther and higher than anyone else, was announced the winner. ...

The peoples of Western Europe must work to glorify America; tomorrow it will be proposed that they should die to glorify America. European alliances, leagues, unions and pacts are being manufactured on the conveyor belt system in various American government offices; it is more convenient to run one firm. For the Yankees there are so many miles between Paris and Bonn: they are two neighboring states and that is all. One of the latest federations, the so-called Western Union, has been christened by the Yankees with a title perfectly suitable for a new type of washing machine or an improved vacuum cleaner: Fritalux. What is France? Perhaps it is Saint-Just, the Commune, Voltaire, Balzac? No, it is only "Fr." Italy? Garibaldi? Dante? Raphael? Stop it, that is the syllable "It" in Fritalux.

A Yale University professor, Fairchild, writes in his book, "Race and Nationality [as Factors in American Life]," "The American is a racial type surpassing all the rest." Another expert, Mr. Huntington, asserts that a "higher breed of men" has been bred in the United States "thanks to the climate, which is the most life-giving in the world." The Yankees reject not only the economy and customs of Europe, they blacken all the manifestations of her spiritual life. Congressman Dondero, annihilating French painting in a short speech, threateningly added: "People infected by Marxism are assisting our enemies to undermine the foundations of our remarkable academic art." An impudent critic on The Sun writes of the poetry of the wonderful French poet Paul Elouard: "this Communist poetry, which disregards verse traditions, recalls the wailing of Negroes somewhere in Africa." In another paper, the Daily Mail, an ignorant Yankee writes thus about Joliot-Curie, indisputably one of the greatest scientists of our epoch: "Such inventors must be attentively watched to see that they do not steal from us what American scientists have built up." ...

The era of reserve ended long ago: the grain has been separated from the chaff; people who are marked not only by great talent, but also by great conscientiousness made their choice long ago. The morning sun has warmed and revived the eventide of Anatole France, Romain Rolland, Langevin, Dreiser. We know the courage of the great cultural figures who are fighting in conjunction with millions of common people for the triumph of reason and justice—of Joliot-Curie and Bernal, Aragan and Elouard, Neruda and Picasso. But I do not now want to talk about the grain, but the chaff: about those who have capitulated. There are many of them, Nobel Prize winners, Royal Academicians, writers of best sellers, professors with academic degrees, Olympians with arrogance and "honoris causa," famous and celebrated. They have grown up on land fertilized by the sweat and blood of the peoples: their fame is only the feeble reflection of former times. They owe everything to their peoples and in the most terrible, most crucial hour these canonists have betrayed their peoples, they have capitulated,

André Gide is a canonist with long service. He has excellently mastered the style of the great age of French literature. He has written many books devoted to eulogies of vice (in his words, these books were "inspired by God"). ... When the Hitlerite forces entered Paris, Gide wrote in his diary "what is now called treachery will tomorrow be called common sense." ... "I feel unlimited opportunities for accepting everything going on." ... Gide made a precise definition not only for himself but also for many others: the opportunities of the canonists are really unlimited. We see that now they are again pretending that treachery is common sense and [are] "accepting" Mr. Smits from Philadelphia, who can spit farther and higher than anyone else. ...

It would be possible to speak of many other capitulations, for example by the biologist Huxley, who attempted to protest against the unceremonious spitters, but who soon became the submissive performer of the caprices of Mr. Smits; or by the French author Sartre, who attempted to expose the American racists and who now babbles deferentially: "because America is becoming our future, American ideas are also becoming our future." ... But perhaps most picturesque is the capitulation of one of the oldest and most fecund canonists, the British philosopher, mathematician and pedagogue, Bertrand Russell. His name is well known in the Anglo-Saxon countries. He has delivered lectures in New York, he has been a professor at California University; he has published half a hundred books. What has he not written about—about the philosophy of mathematics and the morals of family life, about German social democracy, the theory of relativity and the practice of Bolshevism, about the analysis of matter and about "achieving happiness," about Karl Marx and the significance of the Roman Catholic church. He is a really industrious and all-embracing canonist. He began by protesting, and in 1916 the British authorities arrested him for pacifist propaganda. Since then much water has flowed under London bridges. Now Bertrand Russell is 77: this is a worthy age, even for a canonist, but Bertrand Russell is indefatigable; he writes books and articles; he broadcasts philosophical deliberations about current political events; he raises the process of twisting the tail of the British lion to metaphysical heights and he interprets the transformation of Britain into an aircraft carrier for the American army as an achievement of human reason. Now no one would consider arresting Bertrand Russell—his philosophical utterances are fully in the spirit of not only Churchill, but also Gen. Bradley.

In recent years Bertrand Russell has been engaged in producing noble motives for various ignoble agreements like the Atlantic Pact, Western Union and Strasbourg Europe. The philosopher, mathematician and pedagogue shows that a "Western culture" exists which is sharply different from "Eastern culture," that the first applies to the United States and its allies, and the second to the Soviet Union and its allies. He writes: "Let us attempt to formulate the specific signs which distinguish the culture of the West. In my opinion they can be divided into three categories: moral, political, and intellectual." Analyzing the moral signs inherent in the West, Russell says that humanity is peculiar to the West, that the West is proud "of the abolition of torture and slavery, and of the strong movement against economic injustice in our time." I do not know whether Russell's readers have lost the sense of humor so peculiar to the British; perhaps they resort to the philosopher's works because of the absence of the good humor for which Britain was once renowned? ... The struggle against social injustice in our times is called the communist movement. Of course this movement exists and is growing in the Western countries also, but it exists and is growing not because America and the sheriffs supplied by her are furthering it, but despite this. As regards America, she is

trying by extremely primitive means to eliminate the communist movement, i.e., the struggle against social injustice. Bertrand Russell can illustrate his thesis about the desire for social justice inherent in the Americans by extracts from the "Anti-Communist Catechism " published by U.S. government agencies under the editorship of Mr. George Allen. Bertrand Russell may even choose such gems as: "Para. 25. Question: what aims did Karl Marx set himself? Reply: Karl Marx set himself the aim of socialism, i.e., the elimination of peace, of religion, of the family, law, and everything." Possibly this "catechism" was compiled by Mr. Smits of Philadelphia, but at any rate it nicely sets off Bertrand Russell's thesis that the West is establishing social justice.

The second category of specific signs distinguishing "Western culture," according to Bertrand Russell, are political questions. The philosopher asserts that in the West "law" and "self-government" have always existed while in the East the "rulers" have run everything. It is a peculiarity of the canonists that they can not only hush up what they have read, but they can also read what has not been printed. Self-government has existed in the East for ages—common councils and assemblies. Self-government disappeared in the West at times. "L'état, c'est moi" said Louis XIV, who was completely Western. Napoleon took little account of public opinion. Finally, the case of the Führer and Duce shows once again how the renowned mathematician arbitrarily interprets history.

There is a third category of signs—"intellectual signs." Russell asserts that intellectual life is not peculiar to the East but to the West and that the Western countries discovered science. Russell begins the West at Rome. He shamefacedly mentions that "the Greeks began science," but this does not alter the matter because Greek science ended with Archimedes. Of course, it is laudable that our canonist gives the ancient Greeks their due. But why did he not recall ancient China? Why was he not embarrassed when writing the name Archimedes, who was, as is well known, murdered by a soldier of Western Rome? Why, in speaking of the Western Galileo as the pioneer of "contemporary scientific methods," did Bertrand Russell forget Galileo's forerunner—the Eastern Copernicus? Why does he not mention the contribution of Russian science? Russell's deliberations about the division of culture into a Western and Eastern belt are of a profoundly applied nature: they are far more connected with the plans of Gen. Bradley than they are with the history of mankind.

Culture cannot be divided into Western and Eastern: there is a living culture which preserves the treasures of the past and which is creating the treasures of the future; it is the culture of the Soviet people, of the people's democracies, the whole of progressive mankind. There is also savagery, barbarism, with libraries, laboratories and the canonists —the desolation of the dying world of money. The division of culture into geographical belts is necessary to Russell only in order to justify his capitulation before American savagery.

Bertrand Russell considers that a third world war, about which many Yankees are thinking, will be fatal for Western Europe. He writes: "I do not want to exaggerate the danger. However, I consider that if a third world war begins, humanity may be able to survive on one condition: that this war is not postponed for a long time, which would provide an opportunity for achieving new successes in the sphere of atomic and bacteriological weapons. Western Europe, including Britain, will, of course, lose its significance; its population will be greatly reduced, its industry ruined, its institutions annihilated." It would appear that in coming to such a conclusion the old scientist, who was a pacifist in the past, should revolt, should say: Why should Britain be doomed to perish? But Russell confines himself to a few sighs—for the sake of seemliness. He presents a new ideal to the muddled and confused readers: "A world government." In the opinion of the old pacifist, this world government must possess gigantic armed forces: "such armed forces may be formed either by agreement or by conquest. It is clear that agreement would be incomparably the better path. It must, however, be admitted that the hopes for such an agreement are not too great." ...

Russell turns to the next section of history: what will follow a "third world war?" He instructs Gen. Bradley and Mr. Smits of Philadelphia: "it is very desirable that the Western powers should define their aims and policy in the event of a failure of all the efforts to preserve peace. In such an event, it will nevertheless be possible to form a world government after the war, although to begin with it will not be on the basis of common agreement." Here the philosopher again resorts to the tested method of his arguments: "a voluntary democratic union would be preferable. But the formation of a single world government is only practicable by force." How does this pacifist, humanist, pedagogue, etc., conceive the formation of a "world government?" "Let us assume that there is a third world war and the U.S. and its allies win the final victory. I think that it will be possible to persuade public opinion in the U.S. of the desirability of the policy proposed by me. And after the end of the war there will be no other way out for other states than to do everything demanded by America. A single government will be formed under the American aegis." The philosopher ends his latest opus, cynically called "The Way to Peace," with the assertion that in the "third world war" America will conquer and form a "world government." ...

The canonist makes one more concrete proposal: "If the group of Western powers is really seeking to create a feeling of solidarity among nations entering this group, it must carry through certain measures. Above all these powers must revise the history books used in the schools and make them uniform for all countries." The canonist further explains that it is necessary to portray past wars in the new textbooks as something "unintelligent," showing by every means the solidarity of the Western powers. Russell has shown that he can distort history well and although his is another trade, in my opinion it is possible to order the new textbook from him. In this textbook the British will embrace Joan of Arc; the American War of Independence will not be fought against Great Britain, but against Albania; the French will not defend their revolution against Pitt and the European monarchs; Napoleon will be "misguided" in Spain and in Smolensk his clear intent will be to represent the West. Finally, the history of the second world war will be described as the defense of Paris and London against the Russians. Well, all this may be written, published and approved; that will be far easier than winning the "third world war." Bertrand Russell appears here as a most ordinary opportunist, not a utopian.

I now ask: was it worthwhile for the British people to live through their long, glorious and difficult history in order for the former Cambridge undergraduate, Bertrand Russell, to put up his hands in 1949 before the cads, spitters and burglars; in order for him to drive old England, as if to the slaughter, into the anonymous "state under the aegis of America?" Such is the unattractive end of one

of the most renowned canonists. ...

WESTERN EUROPE—MISCELLANY: Plenary session of Central Committee of French Communist Party (Pr. 11, p. 3); Demonstration by unemployed women in Brussels (Pr. 11, p. 3); Soviet cooperative delegation leaves for Italy (Pr. 11, p. 4); Strike in British power stations (Pr. 14, p. 3); British workers demand strengthening of friendship with Soviet Union (Pr. 14, p. 3); French Communist Party succeeds in cantonal elections (Pr. 14, p. 3); For united Italian democratic forces in the fight for peace—Meetings in Italian cities (Izv. 15, p. 3); Mass demonstration in Copenhagen (Izv. 16, p. 3); General strike of public servants in Italy (Pr. 16, p. 3); Acquittal of Fascist criminal [Carlo Scorza] by Italian court (Izv. 17, p. 3); Americans have sent a military controller to Italy (Izv. 17, p. 3); Fagerholm visits Denmark and Sweden (Pr. 17, p. 4).

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The United States

International Review: MALICIOUS SLANDER BY GEN. SMITH. (By G. Rassadin. Pravda, Dec. 12, p. 3. 400 words. Condensed text:) Gen. Walter Smith has recently been acting as a preacher of the aggressive policy of the American monopolies. It is not fortuitous that it is he who has been dragged out of the military chancelleries and sent forth into the arena of militarist propaganda. In America raving generals are the fashion now and Smith, as a former Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., has the reputation of an "expert" in Russian affairs to boot.

He spoke in Hempstead Dec. 5. ... He said that the Western powers ought not to make friendly proposals to the Soviet Union, but ought to rely only upon "force, clearly expressed and openly demonstrated." ...

The warmongers fear agreements with the Soviet Union because the policy of agreements with the U.S.S.R. would make pointless the aggressive course of the American imperialists. As regards the "demonstration of force" proposed by Smith, it is appropriate here to cite the opinions of the American magazine Catholic World, which wrote: "Up to the present time we have been brandishing the atom bomb over the world and have frightened no one except ourselves." And Smith, brandishing his general's forage cap, hardly frightens anyone.

A former employee of the American Embassy, Annabelle Bucar, in her book, "The Truth About American Diplomats,"* wrote that Smith's main occupation as Ambassador in Moscow was supplying slanderous reports to Washington. Now the ex-diplomat Smith is slandering in public, making money out of trading anti-Soviet fabrications and fables. ...

The mean soul of this diplomat of the infantry is revealed in his querulous complaints about the everyday "difficulties" which he allegedly had to experience in Moscow. He complains, for example, that he was insufficiently supplied with hen's eggs and that his increased requirement for mothballs was not always satisfied by the Moscow pharmacies. However, the lying ex-Ambassador "forgot" to speak about another intimate side of his life. He was silent about how he speculated in suits, fountain pens, cigarettes and watches in the Moscow markets, through his subordinates. ... Not having merited glory by his diplomatic feats, Smith has earned the shameful notoriety of a slanderer and warmonger.

* [For a review of this book see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 8, pp. 3-12]

WORLD POLITICS—MISCELLANY: British drive Negroes from Kenya (Pr. 11, p. 4); 'Youth of the World' [documentary film on International Youth Festival] (Pr. 14, p. 2); Afghanistan Ambassador leaves Moscow (Pr.-Izv. 14, p. 4).

Labor

International Review: ASSEMBLY OF TRADE UNION SEPARATISTS. (By G. Rassadin, Pravda, Dec. 12, p. 3. 900 words. Condensed text:) The rallying after the war of the united democratic forces found its clear expression in the formation in October, 1945, of the World Federation of Trade Unions. ...

It is not surprising that the imperialists and their agents, utilizing the policy of splitting the working class movement as one of the means of declaring for war and for an offensive against the living standard of the masses, have been undermining the W.F.T.U. As was to be expected, the subversive activities were headed by the leaders of the General Council of the British Trades Union Council. It is these loyal servants of Wall Street and the City, such as Murray, Carey, Green, Reuther, Deakin and their ilk, who have attempted to break up the W.F.T.U.

Suffering a shameful defeat, the Anglo-American reactionary trade unionists are introducing a split into the ranks of the working class movement from above. Without considering the opinon of the trade union masses, they left the W.F.T.U. and began the formation of a separatist international trade union center. With this aim an assembly of trade union bureaucrats, disorganizers and traitors to the working class movement was convened in London. ...

Who has not been assembled in their organization by the trade union reactionaries? Here are "represented" non-existent Kuomintang trade unions, groups of strike breakers...all kinds of "centers" formed by police bodies and also every possible type of émigré riff-raff collected from all the corners of the earth.

Before the opening of the separatist conference in London the trade union lackeys of Wall Street swore fidelity to the aggressive course of American imperialism. Nor did the leaders of the British trade unions lag behind them. Anti-Communist hysteria and repressive action against progressive elements, both in the A.F. of L., C.I.O. and in the British trade unions, were the preparation for the London assembly of trade union strike breakers and disorganizers of the working class movement. ...

In the charter concocted by the separatists there is no mention of the class struggle, the struggle against fascism, the struggle for real democratic rights for the people. The trade union separatists were not engaged in this! On the instructions of their masters, they engaged in propagating "class peace," propaganda for the notorious "American way of life." They are the direct auxiliaries of monopolist capital in its campaign against democratic rights and the vital interests of the workers. They are slandering the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. They are prepared to perform any base task of the Anglo-American imperialists. ...

Despite the subversive maneuvers of the Anglo-American separatists, the W.F.T.U. remains a mighty, militant organization uniting the trade unions of the immense majority of countries. ... The militant unity of the trade union movement—a pledge of future victories for the working class—will grow and become stronger in the unflagging struggle against the insolent offensive by the monopolies upon the standard of living and freedom of the peoples, in the struggle against the warmongers.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Marxism-Leninism

CLASSICAL WORK OF CREATIVE MARXISM.—On the 25th Anniversary of Publication of J. V. Stalin's 'The October Revolution and Russian Communist Tactics.' (By Vl. Vorontsov. Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 3. 2,250 words. Condensed text:) J. V. Stalin's "The October Revolution and Russian Communist Tactics" belongs to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism. In his work Comrade Stalin further developed Lenin's theory of socialist revolution and the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country first, summarized the experience of the great October socialist revolution, revealed its world-wide historical significance and thoroughly explained Russian Communist tactics. ...

Stalin's work...played an exceptional role in the ideological defeat of Trotskyism and the whole struggle of the Bolshevist party for the victory of socialism in our country. ...

The October revolution had a number of internal advantages favoring victory...[the active support of the majority of workers and peasants, the tested leadership of the Bolshevist party, a more or less weak Russian bourgeoisie, and a class of landowners demoralized by peasant rebellions]. The conjunction of all these favorable circumstances gave the October revolution the opportunity of winning a victory of world-wide historical importance despite external and internal difficulties caused by the fact that our country was the first on the path to socialism. ...

It was at that time that Stalin prophetically pointed out that future socialist revolution in other countries would be in a more favorable position in this respect, with the mighty Soviet Union as a neighbor. History has confirmed Stalin's prevision. The Soviet Union played a large role in the victory of people's democracy in the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe and Asia. ...

In developing Lenin's doctrine on the revolutionary alliance between working class and working masses of the peasantry guided by the working class, Comrade Stalin emphasized that Lenin's theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat was obligatory for all countries. ... The experience of the countries of people's democracy, executing the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the experience of the revolutionary struggle of Communist parties in capitalist countries, graphically confirm the great truth of the statement by Lenin and Stalin that Bolshevism is not solely a Russian phenomenon; Bolshevism is a tactical pattern for everyone. ...

Comrade Stalin noted four elements characteristic of Bolshevist tactics in the period of preparation for and conduct of socialist revolution. The first characteristic was that the Party exercised undivided leadership of the masses. ...

The second characteristic of Bolshevist tactics was the struggle of the Bolshevist party to isolate reformist parties of the Social Revolutionaries and Mensheviks. ... The third characteristic was that the policy of isolating Social Revolutionaries and Mensheviks was carried out in the form of a revolutionary movement of the masses under the battle cry "All Power to the Soviets!" ... The Bolshevist party's ability to convince not only the vanguard, not only the majority of the working class but also the majority of the people of the correctness of its policy was the fourth characteristic of Bolshevist tactics in the period of preparation for the October revolution. ...

The victory of the socialist revolution in Russia was possible as a result of the uneven development and progressive decay of imperialism. The victory of the October revolution was not a purely national nor solely a national affair. The October revolution had immense international importance, not only because of the great initiative of one country in breaching the system of imperialism, becoming the first home of socialism, but also as a powerful springboard for the international revolutionary movement. By its mere existence the vast Soviet country is revolutionizing the whole world.

OUTSTANDING WORK OF CREATIVE MARXISM.—On the 25th Anniversary of J. V. Stalin's Work 'The October Revolution and Russian Communist Tactics' (Izv. 17, p. 2, 2,900 words).

THE GREAT LEADER'S WORDS. (By Al. Surkov. Pravda, Dec. 11, p. 2. 2,500 words. Condensed text:) Twelve years ago, Dec. 11, 1937, J. V. Stalin made a speech to the voters of Stalin Electoral District, Moscow.

Now on the eve of our great leader's 70th birthday our thoughts involuntarily turn to this historic speech. ... "The voters, the people," said Stalin, "must demand that their deputies...be as wise and unhurried in making decisions on complicated problems requiring over-all orientation and over-all consideration of every plus and minus as was Lenin; that they be as truthful and honest as Lenin was; that they love their people as Lenin did." ... Expressing his gratitude to the voters for the trust they put in him, Stalin said: "... You can rely on Comrade Stalin's carrying out his obligation to the people, to the working class, to the peasants and to the intelligentsia."

In the 12 years that have passed since these words were pronounced, many world-historic events have taken place. ... All Soviet people, all progressive people on the earth know that the Soviet motherland owes her great creative and constructive successes in the postwar years to the genius of the great builder of communism, Comrade Stalin. ...

The working people of Yugoslavia bear this name in their hearts like an undying flame of hope for liberation from the terrorist regime of the Tito clique. His name rings out in the mountains of Greece, in the Pyrenees, in the jungles of Indonesia and Malaya and in the camps of the heroic defenders of the independence of Viet Nam.

Comrade Stalin's books have been translated into dozens of the world's languages... The common people seek and find answers in them and in the works of Lenin to the burning questions of their fate and the future of all mankind.

The working people in the countries of capitalism compare their life and their political rights with the lives and political rights of Soviet people. They see vividly all the falseness and hypocrisy of those who claim the hell of capitalist slavery and lack of rights to be a heaven of democracy.

Comrade Stalin said in his speech to the voters: "General elections also take place in certain so-called democratic capitalist countries. But in what

atmosphere are elections held there? In an atmosphere of...class enmity and pressure applied to the voters by capitalists, landowners, bankers and other sharks of capitalism. It is impossible to call such elections—even if they are universal, equal, secret and direct—completely free or completely democratic elections."

We are witnesses of events in capitalist countries which completely confirm Stalin's words. ... The vaunted overseas "democracy" again showed the whole world its true face at the recent presidential elections [in the U.S.A.]. Organized bands of ruffians and raiders in the pay of imperialist sharks dispersed pre-election meetings of supporters of the new Progressive Party and assaulted speakers and candidates put forward by this party. The beating administered to Senator Taylor by zealous American policemen is a vivid illustration of the sort of "democracy" existing in the country, the rulers of which spare no efforts in drawing a picture of the notorious "American way of life," and enforcing it on other peoples. During the presidential elections in the U.S.A. a wave of Negro pogroms and frenzied pre-election terror and intimidation, spread through the country, while Wall Street servants from the competing Democratic and Republican parties vied with one another in the base task of defrauding voters by every means at hand.

Recent parliamentary elections in Italy afforded a repelling sight. Mortally frightened by the vast growth of political consciousness and fighting spirit of the working people, Italian reactionaries and their foreign bosses spared no efforts to prevent the people from expressing their will at the elections. Police and military forces, armed with tanks, machine guns and tear gas, were mobilized for pre-election "agitation." ... In the United States a mill was working at high speed turning out "exhortatory" letters to Italians from their "overseas fellow-countrymen." All this, however, appeared insufficient; thereupon, as a superior "democratic" means of influencing the will of the Italian people, American warships were brought into Italian ports with Marine landing detachments, while squadrons of American bombers began "friendly demonstrations" in the blue sky over Italy. ...

The courageous and irreconcilable position of the French Communist Party, firmly defending the rights of the working people and struggling against attempts by overseas warmongers to turn French people into cannon fodder, impels reactionaries and their social lackeys to undertake fresh manipulations with the electoral law in order to paralyze the will of the masses at the forthcoming elections and ensure a majority in Parliament obedient to the overseas rulers. ...

Our great socialist country is illuminated by the sun of the Stalin Constitution. ...

To have before one the image of the great Lenin means to have before one the image of the great Stalin and to imitate Stalin in everything, for Stalin is the Lenin of today.

COMRADE STALIN'S HISTORIC SPEECH.—On the 12th Anniversary of Stalin's Speech at the Pre-Election Voters' Meeting of the Stalin Electoral District, Moscow (Izv. 11, p. 2, 2,400 words).

PUBLICATION OF THE WORKS OF J. V. STALIN IN THE SOVIET UNION. (Pravda, Dec. 11, p. 1. 550 words. Condensed text:) ... According to figures of the All-Soviet Book Chamber, J. V. Stalin's works published from 1917 to the present time in the U.S.S.R. have appeared in 101 languages, totaling 539,000,000 copies.

A most important event for the ideological and cultural life of our country is publication of J. V. Stalin's collected works, undertaken at the decision of the Communist Party Central Committee. To date, 12 volumes have been published in Russian. Simultaneously, "The Works of J. V. Stalin" are being published in other languages of the U.S.S.R. peoples; 12 volumes of the collected works have been published in Azerbaidzhanian, 11 in Latvian, ten in Ukrainian, ten in Armenian, nine in Kazakh, eight in Belorussian, eight in Georgian, eight in Estonian, six in Uzbek, five in Lithuanian, four in Finnish, three Kirghiz, Tadzhik and Tatar, and one in Moldavian.

...Stalin's "History of the Communist Party (Short Course)" has been reprinted 235 times in a total of 35,875,000 copies and in 66 languages. The total number of copies of the "History of the Communist Party (Short Course)" in Ukrainian has reached 3,000,000, in Uzbek—570,000, in Georgian—300,000 and in Tatar—250,000.

Individual titles from Comrade Stalin's works have been published in large numbers in the U.S.S.R. "Problems of Leninism" has seen 238 printings in 52 languages. The 11 editions of this book totaled 17,027,000 copies. Stalin's "On Lenin" has been reprinted 215 times in 66 languages and 7,500,000 copies. The collection of selected articles and speeches by J. V. Stalin on the national question, "Marxism and the National Colonial Question," has been reprinted 50 times in 27 languages and 1,700,000 copies. Stalin's speech at a meeting of economic executives: "The New Situation and the New Tasks of Economic Development," has been published 118 times in 55 languages and 11,000,000 copies.

Stalin's report at the joint plenary session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party: "Results of the First Five-Year Plan," has been translated into 51 languages with 4,784,000 copies printed. Stalin's report at the extraordinary Eighth All-Soviet Congress of Soviets: "On the Draft of the U.S.S.R. Constitution," has found exceptionally wide distribution. It has been reprinted 601 times in 88 languages; total number of copies has reached 59,000,000.

Stalin's Dec. 11, 1937, speech at the pre-election meeting of Stalin Electoral District voters, Moscow, has been printed 305 times in 22,000,000 copies and 70 languages. Stalin's Feb. 9, 1946, speech at the pre-election meeting of the Stalin Electoral District voters has been reprinted 319 times in 58 languages and 19,000,000 copies.

Stalin's report at the Eighth Communist Party Congress has been published in 69 languages and 23,000,000 copies. Stalin's "On the Great Patriotic War [Russia's participation in World War II] of the Soviet Union" has been reprinted 344 times in 65 languages and 20,000,000 copies.

Stalin's short biography finds wide distribution among working people of the Soviet Union. Large editions have been published in 64 languages.

Large editions of J. V. Stalin's works have also been published abroad in many of the languages of the peoples of the world.

TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S BEST FRIEND. (Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 3. Complete text:) Prague (Tass)—Svoboda Publishing House has released Vols. 2 and 3 of J. V. Stalin's collected works in Czech in editions of 100,000 each. Other Czech and Slovak publishing houses are releasing a number of books, collections, and pamphlets on J. V. Stalin's life and works; portraits; posters devoted to Czechoslovak-

Soviet friendship, works by Soviet writers, and works by Czechoslovak writers and poets dedicated to the Czechoslovak people's best friend, J. V. Stalin.

OUTSTANDING V. I. LENIN WORK.—35th Anniversary of Publication of the Article 'On the National Pride of the Great Russians.' (By S. Titarenko. Pravda, Dec. 13, p. 3. 1,800 words. Condensed text:) V. I. Lenin's famous article "On the National Pride of the Great Russians" was published 35 years ago, in December, 1914. ... V. I. Lenin unmasked with Bolshevist passion and mercilessness the maneuvers of bourgeois and social chauvinist parties pretending that the venal interests of exploiting classes were the nation-wide interests of the people and attempting to conceal the rapacious imperialist war with false patriotic slogans.

"Is the feeling of national pride alien to us, to the Great Russian class-conscious proletarians?" wrote Vladimir Ilyich. "Of course not! We love our language, our motherland. And we are working primarily to raise the working masses (i.e., nine-tenths of the population) to the politically conscious life of democrats and socialists. It causes us great pain to see and experience the violence, oppression and mockery to which Tsarist hangmen, nobles and capitalists subject our beautiful motherland. We are proud of the fact that this violence met with resistance from among us, from the milieu of the Great Russians; this milieu brought forth Radishchev, the Decembrists, the revolutionary Raznochintsy [19th century liberals]. [We are proud of the fact that] the great Russian working class created a mighty revolutionary party of the masses in 1905 and that at the same time the Great Russian muzhik began to become a democrat and to overthrow the priest and the landowner. ...

"We have a strong feeling of national pride, for the Great Russian nation also created a revolutionary class and also proved it is capable of furnishing mankind with a great pattern of struggle for freedom and for socialism" (Collected Works, Vol. 21, p. 85).

How profound and penetrating the burning words of Lenin sound today! Our motherland produced Lenin and Stalin, the greatest genuises of mankind. ... The Russian proletariat, as Lenin prophetically foresaw, has become the main motivating force of the Communist Revolution. Russia, as Comrade Stalin foretold with genius at the Sixth Party Congress, has become the first country to lay the path to socialism. ...

From the Russian people have come the great men of science and geniuses of world literature and art who have exalted and glorified our motherland through the centuries.

The Russian people played a vast role in the severe years of the great patriotic war of the Soviet Union. The leader of the peoples, Comrade Stalin, said that the Russian people deserved general recognition in this war as the leading force of the Soviet Union from among all the peoples of our country, as the most outstanding nation of all the nations belonging to the U.S.S.R. In the struggle for the honor and independence of the Soviet motherland the Russian people have manifested a clear understanding, a firm character and patience. ...

Lenin demanded bold and resolute defense of the right of nations to self-determination up to and including the right of secession. The genius of Lenin revealed the true oneness of national and international interests for the working people. The interest of the national pride of the Great Russians—correctly interpreted—Lenin pointed out, coincides with the socialist interest of the Great Russians and all other proletarians.

Profoundly international in its foundations, the Leninist-Stalinist national policy has ensured development of friendship among U.S.S.R. peoples. This friendship finds clear expression in mighty, life-giving Soviet patriotism, removed from racial or nationalist prejudices. ...

Today, when Anglo-American imperialist rulers, possessed by delirious plans for world hegemony, are making attempts against the national sovereignty and freedom of peoples, the Soviet multinational state leads the struggle of peoples for independence, freedom and friendship among peoples. ...

The pitiful offspring of the Second International, rotten to the core; the right-wing Socialists, this assemblage of betrayers of the working class, are now busying themselves in the role of propagandists of cosmopolite legends, calumniating and slighting patriotism and the national self-respect of peoples.

The only consistent defenders of national sovereignty, freedom and the honor of their homeland are the Communist and workers' parties brought up on the great ideas of internationalism, the ideas of Lenin-Stalin.

The true internationalist loves his people and respects other peoples. The nationalist and cosmopolitan hate other peoples and betray their own. ...

Now as never before Communist and workers' parties of all countries are faced with the task of fighting against the threat of a new war and national enslavement of peoples by Anglo-American imperialists and against the ideology of bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitanism. Education of the working class and all working people in the ideas of proletarian internationalism is a matter of prime importance. Propaganda of the ideas of proletarian internationalism among working people is indissolubly connected with inculcation of love toward their socialist fatherland, the Soviet Union.

Lenin's historic article "On the National Pride of the Great Russians" inspires Soviet people to strengthen further friendship among the peoples and to develop Soviet patriotism.

The great successor to Lenin, Comrade Stalin, and the party of Bolsheviks are educating the working people in the spirit of Soviet national pride, in the spirit of internationalism and Soviet patriotism and respect toward other peoples.

LENIN ON THE NATIONAL PRIDE OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. (Izv. 13, p. 3. 1,400 words).

MARXISM-LENINISM—MISCELLANY: Publication of J. V. Stalin's works in Azerbaidzhanian (Izv. 14, p. 1); Vol. 10 of V. I. Lenin's works in Latvian (Pr.-Izv. 15, p. 1); Publication of Vol. 15 of V. I. Lenin's works in Ukrainian (Izv. 15, p. 1); Vols. 7 and 8 of J. V. Stalin's works in Uzbek (Pr.-Izv., 16, p. 1); Vol. 2 of J. V. Stalin's works in Moldavian (Pr.-Izv. 16, p. 1).

State and Law

(Editorial)—LENINIST-STALINIST SOVIET STATE PERSONNEL. (Izvestia, Dec. 11, p. 1. 1,200 words. Summary:) The Bolshevist party has devoted and is devoting much attention to the training and education of Soviet state personnel. Leaders from the people may be found in every capacity in our country. Herein is a great achievement of socialist democracy.

As a result of the cultural revolution in our country, a new Soviet intelligentsia has been created. Our

society, as no other, is rich in specialists in all fields. But Stalin teaches that a Leninist specialist must also be a "public figure, vitally interested in the fate of his country, familiar with the laws of social development, able to employ these laws. He must strive to be an active participant in the political leadership of the country."

A most important method of educating personnel is through Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism. The strength of our state personnel lies in the fact that they not only teach the masses but themselves are able to learn from the masses. This link with the people, this readiness to heed the voice of the masses, is an inseparable feature of the political worker of the Leninist-Stalinist type.

(Editorial)—CREATIVE LABOR OF SOVIET PEOPLE. (Pravda, Dec. 13, p. 1. 1,100 words. Summary:) In the first months of Soviet power Lenin pointed out that socialism would create unprecedented possibilities for competition among millions of working people. When the Stakhanovite movement developed, Comrade Stalin fully supported it, seeing in it the future of our industry, the kernel of the future cultural and technological development of the working class.

"Socialism and labor are inseparable from one another." These words by Stalin express the basic law of life and work for Soviet people. The creative labor of Soviet people is imbued with profound Soviet patriotism. In the period of 1945-1949 alone more than 500,000 workers, collective farmers, scholars, doctors, etc. were awarded U.S.S.R. orders and medals. During this period about 5,000 industrial and agricultural workers received the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. The labor heroism of the Soviet people is manifesting itself with new force in the struggle to overfulfill the postwar five-year plan.

(Editorial)—STALINIST FRIENDSHIP AMONG PEOPLES GROWS AND STRENGTHENS. (Pravda, Dec. 14, p. 1. 1,350 words. Summary:) Rallied around the Bolshevist party and Comrade Stalin, all working people of our country, without regard to race or nation, are struggling to fulfill and overfulfill the postwar Stalin five-year plan, to develop our economy and culture.

In a February, 1905, proclamation, addressed to the working people of the Transcaucasus Stalin emphasized: "You want to destroy all enmity between nationalities? You wish to achieve complete solidarity of peoples? Then know, citizens, that only with the destruction of inequality, only with the removal of capitalism, will all national strife be eliminated***! And who will destroy the capitalist order, who will implant international solidarity***? The proletariat and only the proletariat—this is who will win freedom and peace for you."

Our multinational socialist state is a remarkable example of the consistent application of the principles of proletarian internationalism and the education of the broad masses in the spirit of friendship among peoples. The great living force of the Soviet multinational system is being manifested now in the outstanding successes in developing U.S.S.R. socialist economy and culture. The fraternal family of Soviet socialist nations confidently moves toward communism.

(Editorial)—DEVELOPMENT OF WORKERS' WELFARE IS A LAW OF SOVIET SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. (Izvestia, Dec. 14, p. 1. 1,100 words. Summary:) The Soviet state is continually concerned with raising the material welfare and cultural level of the Soviet people. Since the war our people have been restoring and developing the national economy. Soviet industry is producing more than before the war; this year's harvest surpassed 1940. In the three years and nine months of the postwar five-year plan, more than 61,000,000 square meters of dwelling space were built and restored in cities and workers' settlements. Lowering of commodity prices was a clear expression of the concern of the state for raising the material welfare of the people.

In our country every working man, remunerated according to the quantity and quality of work, has every possibility for raising his living standard. Actively participating in the construction of communism, our working people know that their intense, fruitful labor does not go unnoticed. Party, government and Comrade Stalin value their self-sacrificing labor for the welfare of the motherland.

(Editorial)—GREAT FORCES OF THE STALIN FIVE-YEAR PLANS. (Izvestia, Dec. 15, p. 1. 1,350 words. Summary:) Pre-schedule fulfillment of the five-year plan has become a tradition among us—a remarkable Soviet tradition, showing that Leninist-Stalinist ideas of building communism have imbued millions of people and become a tremendous material force.

In an incredibly short period—13 years—Soviet people have created a mighty industry and flourishing collective farm system. In the course of the prewar five-year plans our country accumulated those mighty forces which guaranteed the great victory of the Soviet Union against Hitlerite Germany.

Soviet people, posing the task of fulfilling the postwar five-year plan ahead of schedule, have every reason for believing that this task will be honorably resolved. Already, thousands of enterprises have fulfilled their plans ahead of schedule.

The great ideas of Lenin and Stalin are inspiring working people toward new exploits on the path to communism.

(Editorial)—SOCIALIST FORCES GROW AND CONQUER. (Pravda, Dec. 16, p. 1. 1,100 words. Summary:) The Socialist system has raised millions of working people, formerly oppressed under the weight of capitalism, to historic creativity. Soviet man has become the genuine creator and hero of the new life. Labor in the land of socialism has become a matter of honor.

Production is steadily on the upswing in the U.S.S.R., whereas in capitalist countries a new economic crisis is developing. The Soviet Union is the mighty fortress of peace, democracy and socialism; capitalist monopolies, in their insatiable thirst for profits, are enslaving and plundering, sowing reaction and preparing for a new world war.

The transition to communism requires the creation of an abundance not only of material but also spiritual goods, the flourishing of science, art, all creative forces, and the growth of socialist nations and their cultures. Communism now is not a matter of the distant future. The great ideals of communism are being realized before our eyes.

The successful development of the countries of people's democracy, the historic victory of the Chinese revolution, the growth of Communist and Workers' parties—all attest to the mighty influence of the ideas of communism throughout the world.

SESSION OF THE LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, Dec. 16, p. 2. 150 words. Summary:) The session unanimously approved legislation on the plan for draining swamplands and introducing grass crop rotation into the republic. It was pointed out that

about 60% of Lithuanian individual peasant homesteads had joined the collective farm movement.

STATE AND LAW—MISCELLANY: Departure of Soviet trade union delegation to Poland (Pr. 12, p. 4); Stalinist care for small nationalities [Vladivostok] (Pr. 16, p. 2); On the eve of the 20th anniversary of the Tadzhik Republic [jubilee events, production achievements, etc.—Stalinabad] (Izv. 16, p. 2).

Nationalities

TRIUMPH OF THE LENIN-STALIN PARTY'S NATIONAL POLICY. (By U. Yusupov, Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Pravda, Dec. 16, pp. 2-3. 3,000 words. Summary:) The activity of Comrade Stalin as leader of our Party, head of the Soviet state, teacher of the international proletariat and the greatest theoretician of Marxism-Leninism, evokes admiration throughout the world.

One of Stalin's great contributions is the Marxist program on the national question, evolved with Lenin, wherein they showed the indissoluble relation between the national question and the general revolutionary struggle of the working class, between oppressed peoples of colonial and dependent countries and the proletariat, thereby revealing countless reserves for the proletarian revolution.

Owing to consistent and undeviating realization of the Lenin-Stalin national policy and to the constant and disinterested aid of the great Russian people under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, the Uzbek people developed in a remarkably short time into a new socialist nation in the family of U.S.S.R. peoples, with the mighty Russian people as elder brother.

Comrade Stalin attaches particular importance to Bolshevist education and training.

"It must be remembered," Comrade Stalin teaches, "that Communist organizations in our outlying regions, republics and provinces can only develop, stand on their own feet, become truly international-minded Marxists, if they overcome nationalism. Nationalism is the primary ideological obstacle to training Marxist personnel, the Marxist advanced guard in outlying regions and republics" (Collected Works, Vol. 5, p. 308). Stated in 1923, Stalin's position retains all its importance today. Both our own experience and the facts of international life testify to this.

Experience shows that Bolshevist vigilance against nationalism in all its manifestations is a prime requisite. We must not forget the lessons of the past, when counter-revolutionary nationalists and foreign intelligence agents attempted to thwart our victorious socialist advance. It was only through Stalin's great vigilance that the hostile nests of counter-revolutionary nationalists were unmasked and rendered harmless. It was in the struggle against nationalism that truly Bolshevist local workers, with limitless devotion to the cause of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, were forged.

The transformation of Uzbek economy in the past 25 years has been epochal. Industrial production increased 28 times. Large machine-building plants, an iron and steel plant, an electrochemical combine and dozens of light enterprise and food processing factories were built. Power plant construction to utilize the country's rich hydroelectric resources is proceeding at a great pace. Electrification of the republic progressed at an especially rapid rate during the great patriotic war.

Tremendous changes have taken place in agriculture, from feudalism to advanced collective socialist agriculture. In the past 20 years, irrigated land cultivation increased by almost 500,000 hectares. The Soviet state invested 40 times more in developing Uzbek irrigation than was expended on irrigation needs in Turkestan over the course of 60 pre-revolutionary years.

Uzbekistan has undergone a profound cultural revolution. There were only 148 primary and 12 secondary schools on the territory of Uzbekistan before the revolution. Now there are 4,650 general educational schools, 92 technical schools and 36 higher educational institutions.

The gaze of all freedom-loving peoples is turned to the capital of our great power, to the Kremlin where our great and wise leader lives and labors for the welfare of all working people. Stalin is our pride, our happiness!

Industry

INSPIRED LABOR. (By Stakhanovites, Engineers and Technicians at the Stalin Iron and Steel Works, Leningrad: High-Speed Lathe Operator B. Biryukov, Blacksmith A. Ryabov, Machinist V. Balagurov, Fitter I. Krasnoumov, Gagger B. Kulakov, Model Maker M. Ilyin, Chief Hydroturbine Designer N. Kovalev and Acting Chief Steam Turbine Designer K. Spiridonov. Izvestia, Dec. 14, p. 2. 1,000 words. Summary:) The role of our factory in carrying out the Lenin-Stalin plan for electrifying the country is well known. From 1924 to 1931 the Stalin Works increased annual turbine output dozens of times. In the years 1907 to 1917, the iron and steel works in Petrograd built 26 turbines with a total capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. By the end of the first decade of Soviet rule the plant had built its first 10,000 kilowatt steam turbine. And now our country has won priority in producing super-powered 100,000-kilowatt steam turbines, operating under both normal pressure and high pressure at the rate of 3,000 revolutions per minute. Record-size vanes have been used in recently made Soviet turbines.

Before the war the iron and steel works at Leningrad had designed and built rotating vane hydroturbines with wheels nine meters in diameter. These turbines are still the largest and most powerful in the world for their type.

Both during the prewar five-year plans, under severe wartime hardships, and since the war, the name of Stalin has been a guiding star for us. We will never forget the joyous days in summer, 1946, when our factory's workers produced the U.S.S.R.'s first high-speed, high-pressure steam turbine with 100,000-kilowatt capacity. We treasure the telegram we received from Comrade Stalin: "Your work has enriched Soviet science and technology with a new achievement. I wish the factory workers further success in ensuring technological progress in Soviet machinery construction."

A short time passed and the factory achieved a new production victory: a powerful hydroturbine for the Lenin Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper, more powerful than the prewar one, but of the same dimensions to permit the turbine to rest on its former foundation. In past years the factory has turned out several more such turbines; their usefulness and efficiency are greater than those of similar American turbines.

In honor of Stalin's 70th birthday the factory workers resolved to turn out millions of rubles of above-plan production, to assemble two high-pressure turbines and to fulfill the annual plan for low-capacity turbines by Dec. 21.

In the Pages of the Newspapers: INNOVATORS AT THE J. V. STALIN MINE. (Pravda, Dec. 14, p. 2. 325 words. Condensed text:) Pravda Ukrainy [Ukraine Truth] printed an article about innovators at the J. V. Stalin Mine. In reporting on agitator Comrade Romanyuk's conversation with young workers about the mine's past and present, the newspaper stated:

"Young workers listened intently to the agitator's story. Gloomy pictures of the recent past rose in their minds: rat-trap mines with primitive labor equipment—sledge hammers, picks, and shovels; the infamous "Shanghai" and "Kennels" slums with earth huts and saloons; artel members, the petty constable, the head miner***"

So it was. But this has slid irrevocably into the past. ...

"... in the Stopes, combines break up the coal seam, electric conveyors whirl along the drifts, and there where ancient shanty roofs seemed to push up from the earth, apartment houses, dormitories and cozy cottages for workers' families are to be seen." ...

Collective creative labor has ensured victory to workers at the J. V. Stalin mine. Recently they summed up the results of 11 months' work. "The miners fulfilled their promise to Comrade Stalin, their beloved leader, teacher and friend. By Nov. 26 they had completed their annual program. In comparison with 1948, coal output at the mine increased 63%; labor productivity increased 45%."

Socialist competition in honor of Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday is in full force here... The miners have made a new pledge: to fulfill the annual program 109% by Dec. 21.

LETTERS TO STALIN: from workers, engineers and technicians of the lumber industry and men and women collective lumber workers of Vladimir Province, pledging to complete the 1949 plan for felling trees and hauling logs by Dec. 10 and to give the motherland 100,000 cubic meters of lumber above plan by the end of 1949; to fulfill the 1949-1950 plan for autumn-winter tree felling by Feb. 15, and for hauling logs by March 15, 1950; to fell and haul 55,000 cubic meters of lumber above plan. [The letter continues with specific pledges made according to districts and lumber camps.] (Pr.-Izv. 11, p. 2).

¶ From workers, engineers and technicians of the lumber industry and men and women collective workers of Tyumen Province, reporting that the plan for 1948-1949 autumn-winter tree felling was fulfilled 105% and that 32,000 cubic meters of logs were hauled in excess of plan. Reporting on individual achievements, the letter also admits that several lumber camps failed to utilize all potentialities, particularly with respect to mechanized equipment. Recognizing the need for improving the situation, the workers resolve to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for tree felling during the 1949-1950 autumn-winter season, producing at least 120,000 cubic meters of lumber above plan. [The letter continues with specific pledges made according to districts.] (Pr.-Izv. 14,

¶ From men and women collective workers of the Tatar Autonomous Republic lumber industry, pledging to fulfill the annual tree felling plan for 1949 by Dec. 20; to fulfill the 1949-1950 plan for autumn-winter tree felling ahead of schedule—by March 15 for felling and by March 20, 1950, for hauling; to fell and haul 50,000 cubic meters of lumber above plan. [The letter continues with specific pledges made according to districts and camps.] (Pr.-Izv. 14, pp. 1-2).

¶ From men and women workers, engineers and technicians of the lumber industry and men and women collective workers of the Marii Autonomous Republic, reporting that during the 1948-1949 autumn-winter season 250,000 cubic meters more trees were felled than during the preceding season, and that this year 1,457,000 cubic meters more trees must be felled and 525,000 more hauled than during last year's season. Workers pledge to fulfill the 1949-1950 autumn-winter plan for tree felling by March 25,1950; to increase labor productivity in felling operations by 10%, hauling—10%, and rail and river transport—5%; to increase volume of mechanized felling 15%, mechanized hauling—15%; to increase production of usable lumber 5%. (Pr.-Izv. 15, p. 2).

¶ From workers, engineers, technicians and employees of the lumber industry and men and women collective workers of Kaluga Province, reporting that that the annual plan for lumber hauling was fulfilled Dec. 1, 1949. In honor of Stalin's 70th birthday, the workers of the Kaluga Lumber Trust under the Russian Republic Ministry of the Lumber and Paper Industry pledge to fulfill the 1949-1950 autumn-winter tree felling plan by Feb. 1 and the hauling plan by March 1, 1950. By the end of the season the workers pledge to deliver 35,000 cubic meters of lumber above plan. [The letter continues with specific pledges by lumber camps and districts.] (Pr.-Izv. 16, p. 2).

¶ From men and women collective workers, engineers, technicians and employees of Gorky Province lumber enterprises, reporting that lumberjacks are furnishing the country with 900,000 cubic meters more lumber during the 1949-1950 autumn-winter season than during the preceding season. Workers pledge to fulfill the 1949-1950 plan for autumn-winter tree felling ahead of schedule, providing the country with 75,000 cubic meters of lumber above plan. [The letter continues with specific pledges.] (Pr.-Izv. 17, p. 2).

¶ From miners, engineers, technicians and employees of the Soviet Union coal industry, giving a brief résumé of the history of the Soviet coal industry and pledging to complete the state coal output plan for 1949 by Dec. 23 and produce 12.4% more coal than in 1948; to produce 700,000 tons of coal in excess of plan (250,000 tons from the Donets Basin, 120,000 tons from the Kuznetsk Basin, 75,000 tons from the Moscow area Basin, 120,000 tons from the Urals, 50,000 tons from Karaganda, 55,000 tons from Eastern Siberia, 50,000 tons from the Far East, and 10,000 tons from Central Asia); to overfulfill the plan for labor productivity during December. [The letter concludes with birthday greetings to "our dear and beloved leader and teacher."] (Pr. 13, pp. 1-2; Izv., pp. 1, 3).

¶ From workers, engineers, technicians and employees of the Kuibyshev Province oil industry, reporting that Kuibyshev Province workers overfulfilled their pledges for above-plan oil and gas production and for refining and shipping petroleum products. The unit cost of a ton of oil was reduced 4% in 1949; per-meter cost of drilling was reduced 8%; cost of machinery production, 13% and of construction work 4%, yielding 12,000,000 rubles in above-plan profits. In recognition of J. V. Stalin's birthday, oil industry workers of Kuibyshev Province pledge to fulfill the annual oil production plan by Dec. 20, 1949; to overfulfill the annual plan for oil refining at the Kuibyshev Refinery and to fulfill the annual plan for gasoline production 101%, for kerosene 110%, for mazut 108% and for asphalt oil 139%—by Dec. 20, 1949; to furnish 35,000,000 cubic meters of gas and 200 tons of carbon black above plan by the end of the year. (Pr.-Izv. 15, p. 1).

INDUSTRY —MISCELLANY: 25 mines fulfill annual

plan [Rostov Coal Combine—Shakhty] (Izv. 11, p. 1); Annual plan fulfilled ahead of schedule [by enterprises in Kiev, Gorky, Kostroma, Chkalov, Khabarovsk, Kemerovo, Petrozavodsk, Aktyubinsk, Moscow, Stalino, Baku, Tula] (Pr. 12-13, 15-16, p. 1).

Agriculture

J. V. STALIN AND MICHURIN AGROBIOLOGY. (By Academician T. Lysenko. Izvestia, Dec. 15, p. 2. 2,800 words. Condensed text:) ... Comrade Stalin arms us with the mighty weapon of Marxist-Leninist theory, teaching us to understand the need for the unity of science and practice.

In his work "On Dialectical and Historical Materialism," Comrade Stalin says: "***the connection between science and practical work, the connection between theory and practice—their oneness must become the guiding star of the proletarian party." ...

In their solicitude for the welfare of the people, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin began to create immediately after the great October socialist revolution the conditions for the development of all branches of science in our country.

The Michurinist biological doctrine received unprecedented material and moral support for its flourishing through the solicitude and attention of Comrade Stalin and the Bolshevist party. ... Michurin's teachings raised Darwinism to a qualitatively new level; transformed it from a science explaining the origin of the organic world into a science making it possible to deliberately change, transform the organic world.

Our socialist agriculture, knowing neither crises nor stagnation, imperatively demands the development of advanced progressive materialist biology as the theoretical base for agronomy. ...

In his article "On the Significance of Militant Materialism"...V. I. Lenin pointed out: "*** We must understand that without a solid philosophical foundation no natural sciences, no materialism can withstand the onslaught of bourgeois ideas and restoration of the bourgeois world outlook. In order to maintain the struggle and bring it to a successful conclusion the naturalist must be a modern materialist, a conscious supporter of that materialism for which Marx stood, i.e., he must be a dialectical materialist." ... Comrade Stalin understood the full scientific and practical significance of the Michurinist stand for biological and agricultural science. Now all Soviet biologists and progressive biologists of other countries see clearly that the Michurinist stand in biology is the only correct one.

The great Stalin not only saved Michurinist doctrine from attempts by reactionaries of science to liquidate it but also trained numerous scientists and practical Michurinist workers. ...

The works of Comrade Stalin constitute an inestimable and inexhaustible source for the development of theoretical Michurinist biology. Stalin's classic work "On Dialectical and Historical Materialism" is the irreplacable universal theoretical basis for the correct understanding of biological phenomena for all of us agrobiologists. Only from the standpoint of the dialectical and historical materialism developed by Comrade Stalin are the full extent and truth of Michurinist biological doctrine being continuously revealed to us. ...

From the classic Stalinist examples regarding application of the tenets of dialectical materialism, we must learn how to apply dialectical materialism creatively to the study and scientific interpretation of biological phenomena in order to direct them in accordance with practical need.

Only this path will lead us to the successful solution of the difficult problems before biological science.

[The article continues with a repetition of the material on Darwinism and Michurinism contained in "On the Tasks of Agricultural Science," Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 45, pp. 47-49.]

Comrade Stalin is the embodiment of the wisdom of the people, the truth of the working people of our great Soviet Union and the happiness of all the working people of the world.

May the great teacher of the working people and luminary of science, Comrade Stalin, enjoy glory and health and long years of life!

LETTERS TO STALIN: Pravda and Izvestia carry reports on pre-schedule fulfillment of plans for deliveries of agricultural products by state and collective farms in the following areas: Vologda Province, Russian Republic—grain (Dec. 15, p. 1); Kirgiz Republic—bast crops (Dec. 16, p. 1); Krasnodar Territory, Russian Republic—citrus fruits (Dec. 16, p. 1); Ryazan Province, Russian Republic—potatoes (Dec. 16, p. 1).

Collective and state farms and auxiliary farms of Grozny Province, Russian Republic, fulfilled grain deliveries (including corn) ahead of schedule (Dec. 11, p. 1); collective farms of the Georgian Republic fulfilled the tobacco plan ahead of schedule (Dec. 11, p. 1); collective farms of Leninabad Province, Tadzhikistan, fulfilled the cotton delivery plan ahead of schedule (Dec. 13, p. 1).

Officials of the Azerbaidzhan Communist Party, the Council of Ministers and Ministry of Light Industry report that the raw cotton plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule (Pr. 17, p. 1).

LETTERS TO STALIN: Pravda and Izvestia carry reports on pre-schedule fulfillment of plans for sugar production in the sugar refineries of the following areas: Vinnitsa Province, Russian Republic (Dec. 11, p. 1); Kamenets-Podolsk, Ukraine Province (Dec. 13, p. 1); Kirovgrad Province, Russian Republic (Dec. 17, p. 1).

SUB-TROPICAL CROPS IN MOLDAVIA. (Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 2. 150 words. Summary:) Kishinev—Last spring more than 30,000 lemon, tangerine, orange, fig and other seedlings were planted in the Moldavian Republic. The majority are thriving; the eucalypti are already two meters high. During 1950, 115,000 citrus and 13,000 eucalypti will be planted in Moldavia.

AGRICULTURE—MISCELLANY: Electrification of Tadzhikistan villages (Pr. 12, p. 4); In the pages of the local press—[Collective farm] in a mountain village [Dagestan] (Pr. 14, p. 2); New [rural] power plants [Kiev] (Pr. 16, p. 4); Collective farm rest homes [Leninabad] (Pr. 17, p. 2).

Culture

PROGRAM OF PUBLIC LECTURES FOR DECEMBER, 1949. (Izvestia, Dec. 16, p. 4:)

Large Lecture Hall.—F. V. Konstantinov: "J. V. Stalin on the Dynamic Forces in the Development of Soviet Society." (Dec. 16); Academician G. F. Alexand-

rov: "J. V. Stalin on the Party Nature of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy" (Dec. 18); D. I. Chesnokov: "V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin on the Bolshevist Party as the Leading Force of the Soviet Socialist State" (Dec. 22); N. V. Pukhovsky: "Cognizability of the World and Its Laws" (Dec. 23); Assistant Minister of Education of the Russian Republic, L. V. Dubrovin: - "Impressions on a Trip to China" (Dec. 24); V. M. Pozner: "J. V. Stalin on the Basic Feature of Marxist Philosophical Materialism" (Dec. 27); Ts. A. Stepanyan: "J. V. Stalin, Organizer and Inspirer of the Victories of Communism" (Dec. 28).

Club of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture.—Academician I. D. Laptev: "J. V. Stalin, Creator of the Collective Farm System" (Dec. 20).

Small Lecture Hall.—A. A. Volkov: "Teachings of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin—Basis of the Method of Socialist Realism" (Dec. 16); F. T. Konstantinov: "J. V. Stalin's Role in the Development of the Countries of People's Democracy on the Path to Socialism" (Dec. 19); Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences K. V. Ostrovityanov: "J. V. Stalin, Creator of the Political Economy of Socialism" (Dec. 20); B. S. Mankovsky: "J. V. Stalin's Development of the Marxist-Leninist Doctrine on the Socialist State" (Dec. 21); A. V. Venediktov: "J. V. Stalin on Socialist Property" (Dec. 23); A. V. Kovalevsky: "J. V. Stalin—Inspirer and Organizer of the Victories of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War" (Dec. 24); V. I. Chicherov: "The Image of J. V. Stalin in Folk Art" (Dec. 26).

Lecture Demonstration Hall.—V. G. Kornilov: "J. V. Stalin, Inspirer and Organizer of the Struggle of Peoples for Peace, Democracy and Socialism" (Dec. 17).

CULTURE—MISCELLANY: [Members of a collective farm subscribe on the average to] three newspapers per collective farm family (Pr. 16, p. 4).

Science

(Editorial)—OUR MOTHERLAND, STANDARD-BEARER OF PROGRESSIVE SCIENCE. (Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 1. 1,350 words. Condensed text:) ... The historic victories of the Soviet people have been possible only because their efforts and struggles were guided by the party of Lenin-Stalin, the party embodying the honor and conscience of our age. ...

Comrade Stalin's works mark the apex of Marxist-Leninist science. "***it is essential that theoretical work not only keep pace with practical work. It must also anticipate it, arming our practical workers in their fight for the triumph of socialism." ...

Under the leadership of the party of Lenin-Stalin, Soviet science has won a place of honor in the world. Nowhere in the world does biology flourish as in our country on the basis of the works of Michurin and his followers; nowhere in the world is there a physiology which in any degree approaches Pavlov's teachings for profundity and practical significance. Progressive chemistry, based on the works of Butlerov and Mendeleyev, is developing in our country. The report that the Soviet Union has long since mastered atomic energy shattered the calculations of warmongers as to the weakness of our physical sciences. All these facts demonstrate that Soviet scientists are successfully carrying out the task set by Comrade Stalin: not only to overtake, but to surpass the attainments of science abroad in the near future.

Soviet science is obligated to Comrade Stalin for every one of its major successes. Stalin provides daily aid and support to Soviet scientists. ... "Science is called science," says Comrade Stalin, "precisely because it acknowledges no fetishes, is not afraid to raise its hand against the obsolete, the old, and is sensitive to the voice of experience, of the practical." ...

The works of Stalin, inspired leader of the Communist Party and Soviet people, teach our scientists to adhere to principle in solving problems. Comrade Stalin teaches: "There is not and cannot be a 'middle' course in questions of principle." The famous session of the V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences on the situation in the field of biology was a remarkable confirmation of this statement in that it shattered not only the overt opponents of Michurinist biology but the eclectic attempts to combine progressive Michurinist teachings with the reactionary views of Weismannism. ...

Carrying out Stalin's instructions, the Bolshevist party has accomplished much work in rooting out the spirit of kowtowing to foreign practices on the part of certain Soviet intellectuals. ... The Bolshevist party's policy has led to unprecedented flourishing of science in our country. The army of workers in Soviet science...has grown to a tremendous degree. ... New unprecedented tasks now confront Soviet science on the road to building communism. With each year the face of our country is changing: new industrial centers are rising, desert lands are becoming fertile fields, the course of rivers is being changed, southern-type crops are advancing constantly northward. Comrade Stalin's great concern for the good of the people and for the flourishing of our motherland has become embodied in the great plan to transform nature. The name of Stalin... outstanding figure of science, is the symbol of our motherland's flourishing, the source of creative inspiration for Soviet citizens, the banner of progressive science.

COMRADE J. V. STALIN AND SOVIET SCIENCE. (By Academician S. Vavilov. Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 2. 2,400 words. Summary:) While the civil war was still in progress, Soviet scientists were already solving concrete problems having tremendous practical significance for the young Soviet republic. On Lenin's and Stalin's directive, a commission of power engineers and scientists worked out the famous electrification plan for Russia which became the basis for the future planning of our country's economy.

Soviet scientists have before them the example of Comrade Stalin, true man of science, the greatest theoretician of scientific communism, who has given us the pattern for merging creative development of theory and revolutionary practice.

The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences is proud of the fact that the great leader, inspirer and organizer of the victories of the Soviet people, Comrade Stalin, is an honorary Academician.

Soviet scientists are proud to participate in the creative labor of the people who are building communism under the wise leadership of the greatest man of our times, Comrade Stalin.

IN THE U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. (Izvestia, Dec. 13, p. 3. 200 words); DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE IN THE UNION REPUBLICS. (Pravda, Dec. 14, p. 2, 350 words; Dec. 15, p. 2, 275 words; Izvestia, Dec. 15, p. 2. 225 words. Summary:) The session of the Council for the Coordination of Scientific Activity of the Union Republic Academies of Sciences, which began Dec. 12, continued its work with leading

scientists from the academies of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaidzhan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia participating.

The scientists are discussing plans for the 1950 research program. Reports on plans for scientific sessions, conferences and meetings, and consideration of such problems as training national scientific personnel are also included in the agenda.

At the final session, held Dec. 14, gratitude was expressed to the Party and Comrade Stalin for the rapid development of the Union republic academies of science. There are now more than 300 academy research institutions in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaidzhan, Uzbekistan and other republics, with about 7,000 scientists.

Union republic scientists have this year carried out important researches in various spheres of science and technology, affording much aid to the national economy. Yet greater prospects are open to the academies of science in the coming year, when many new institutes and laboratories will be created for research in the spheres of soil science, physics, geology, medicine, languages, literature and other branches of science. Many scientific expeditions have been planned, as have extensive plans for practical application of completed scientific work.

IN THE PRESIDIUM OF THE U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. (Pravda, Dec. 16, p. 4. 200 words. Summary:) The Dec. 15 meeting of the presidium took place with Academician S. I. Vavilov presiding.

Academician B. D. Grekov reported on the work of the Institute of Slavonic Studies. The presidium decided upon a number of measures to strengthen and improve the work of the institute. It was decided to form a branch of Slavonic studies in Leningrad led by Academician N. S. Derzhavin.

Prof. S. I. Rudenko, chief of the Altai Mountain archeological expedition, made a report on the valuable cultural records of ancient peoples found during the excavating of frozen tumuli.

The presidium also discussed a report on the utilization of "gumbrin," a by-product of the oil industry, as a fertilizer. The presidium recommended that gumbrin be widely used for fertilizing in the irrigated cotton-growing districts.

The presidium presented the V. V. Dokuchayev Gold Medal for 1949 to N. A. Dimo, member of the All-Soviet Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Education

STALIN'S CONCERN FOR AN UPSWING IN SOCIALIST CULTURE. (By S. Kaftanov, U.S.S.R. Minister of Higher Education. Izvestia, Dec. 16, p. 2. 3,400 words. Summary:) Comrade Stalin has been inspirer and organizer of the cultural revolution in our country. Under his leadership the Soviet people have created a new, socialist culture based on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Stalin has constantly pointed out that general compulsory instruction of school-age children is of primary state importance. The task of transition to compulsory secondary education in cities and workers' settlements, and compulsory seven-year education in rural localities, was posed at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party. Seven-year compulsory education began to be realized in the years of the postwar five-year plan. Beginning this academic year, all who have completed the fourth year at primary school, not only in the city but also in the village, must continue with fifth-year classes.

At the present time there are more than 220,000 primary and secondary schools in the Soviet Union with close to 34,000,000 students.

The United States has an estimated 20,000,000 illiterates among the adult population. More than 6,000,000 American children are deprived of the possibility of attending school.

One of Stalin's great services has been the creation of a large Soviet intelligentsia. On Stalin's initiative, as far back as the beginning of the first five-year plan, a radical reconstruction of the higher educational system was carried out. As a result, the network of higher educational institutions and number of students has increased several times. New training centers arose in the Urals, Siberia, the Far East.

The number of specialists has increased. In the ten years before the war, about 1,000,000 engineers, agronomists, doctors, teachers, economists, etc., entered the national economy.

The composition of the intelligentsia has changed radically. By 1936, 80% to 90% of the Soviet intelligentsia stemmed from working, peasant and other strata of the working class.

There are now 837 higher educational institutions situated in more than 250 cities over the U.S.S.R. In addition, we now have more than 3,500 special [technical] secondary educational institutions, in which more than 1,000,000 people study. This is more than 30 times the number of students in technical schools in Tsarist Russia.

In one capital of our country alone—Moscow—more students are studying than, for example, in all of France or England.

In 1949 alone higher and secondary specialized educational institutions graduated about 500,000.

Stalin is the inspirer and friend of Soviet scholars. One of the indices of the powerful technological progress of U.S.S.R. science is the mastery of the secret of atomic energy, achieved in a short period. Under capitalist conditions, all discoveries of science and technology are a weapon for intensifying exploitation, enslavement and annihilation of peoples. In the hands of Soviet people the discoveries of science, including atomic energy, serve as a mighty means of technological progress, assuring the further advance of our country toward communism.

Under Stalin's leadership there has been an unprecedented flourishing of the culture of Soviet socialist nations. In Kazakhstan, where before the revolution not even 2% of the people were literate, there is now complete literacy. There are 8,500 schools in the republic with 1,200 children attending. Kazakhstan has 23 higher educational institutions, 89 technical schools, a state university, the Academy of Sciences, more than 120 research institutes, its own theater, press and literature.

Everyone in Azerbaidzhan is literate today, whereas 30 years ago 97 out of 100 people were illiterate. In prerevolutionary Azerbaidzhan there was not a single higher educational institution. At the present time there are 100 higher educational institutions and technical schools. Formerly, there were no research institutes; now there more than 70, directed by the Azerbaidzhan Academy of Sciences.

Our country, constituting a great school for the communist education of millions of Soviet workers confidently moves forward to communism. The great party of the Bolsheviks and our wise leader Comrade Stalin lead us from victory to victory.

EDUCATION—MISCELLANY: Student conferences on

theory [Stalin's biography—Kiev] (Izv. 13, p. 3).

The Arts

PAGES OF AN INSPIRING STRUGGLE.—On the Plays 'From a Spark' and 'The Sun Rises,' at Leningrad Theaters. (By V. Shcherbina. Pravda, Dec. 14, p. 3. 1,900 words. Summary:) The Leningrad Young Communist League Theater has staged Sh. Dadiani's play "From a Spark,"* dealing with episodes from Stalin's activity in Batumi, where he arrived in 1901 to create a Social-Democratic organization. The play shows Stalin as the true friend and companion-in-arms of V. I. Lenin, consistently carrying out the ideas of Lenin's "spark" from which the flame of the great revolutionary conflagration was subsequently kindled.

The play "The Sun Rises," presented by the New Leningrad Theater,† deals with the Baku period of Stalin's revolutionary activity.

The two plays at the Leningrad theaters indisputably reflect only a few pages of Stalin's many-sided, gigantic activity in Batumi and Baku. However, what is depicted is of great educational value, helping to inculcate the better qualities of Soviet patriotism.

The inexhaustible subject of the lives of Lenin and Stalin will always be a source of inspiration to our artists. Soviet people demand new, highly ideological and highly artistic works depicting the world-wide historical activity of the greatest geniuses of mankind.

POSTERS, PORTRAITS AND SONGS. (Sovetskoye iskusstvo, Dec. 10, p. 1. 250 words. Condensed text:) The "Arts" State Publishing House is printing about 2,000,000 colorful posters devoted to Comrade Stalin and about 1,000,000 portraits of the great leader.

The posters being published are: "Stalin Is the Happiness of the People!" by V. Koretsky, "The Great Stalin Is the Luminary of Communism!" by V. Ivanov, "Stalin Has Instilled in Us Loyalty to the People and Inspired Us to Labor and Exploits" by L. Golovanov, "Glory to Our Dear Stalin" by V. Pravdin, "Glory to the Great Stalin" by P. Golub, "Our Banner of Victory, Our Stalin!" by N. Denisov and "We Stand for Peace and Defend the Cause of Peace!" by I. Shagin and A. Druzhkov. Two posters by B. Mukhin and V. Mozalevsky with texts of folk songs about J. V. Stalin are also to be published. ...

The State Music Publishing House is issuing 45 songs about Stalin including: "Cantata on Stalin" by A. V. Alexandrov, "Song About Stalin" by M. Blanter and "Song About Stalin" by A. Khachaturyan.

Among 32 new Soviet songs the following are being published: "Glory to the Great Stalin!" by B. Alexandrov, "Birthday of the Leader" by Vasilyev-Buglai, "Thanks to Comrade Stalin" by K. Massalitinov, "Stalin" by A. Kuliyev, "The Great Stalin" by S. Yudakov, "Our Strength Is Stalin" by S. Ryauzov, "Happy Land" by B. Gibalin, "Lay of the Great Leader" by V. Makarov, "Thanks, Great Teacher" by V. Terentyev, "A Sailor's Song About Stalin" by Yu. Slonov, "You Are Our Hero" by A. Dalukhakyan and others. ...

PLENARY SESSION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET COMPOSERS BOARD CONCLUDES. (Pravda, Dec. 11, p. 2. 200 words. Summary:) The session concluded its work in Moscow Dec. 10. More than 200 Soviet compositions were heard at concerts from Nov. 26 through Dec. 7. In his concluding address T. N. Khrennikov emphasized that Soviet composers must strive to be Bolsheviks in life and in their music.

CREATIVE WORK OF SOVIET WARRIORS. (Pravda, Dec. 11, p. 2. 225 words. Summary:) The N. N. Miklukho-Maklai Institute of Ethnography under the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences has collected for publication songs anonymously composed and sung by Bryansk partisans, the heroic defenders of Leningrad, and participants of the great Stalingrad battle. The name of Stalin rings out in these songs as a militant appeal, a symbol of victory.

SOVIET THEATER.—A New Section in the Bakhrushin Museum. (Pravda, Dec. 12, p. 4. 200 words. Summary:) A newly-established Soviet theater section was opened in the Bakhrushin Central Museum of the Theater. More than 1,500 documents, books, photographs, drawings, sculptures, posters and other materials have been assembled in seven rooms. The exhibits reveal the outstanding part Gorky, Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko had in the development of Soviet theater art. Material devoted to productions in which the great leaders Lenin and Stalin figured as the main heroes occupies a special place in the museum.

BATTLE OF STALINGRAD.-Part II. (Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 2. 125 words. Summary:) Motion picture theaters are now showing the new Mosfilm production "Battle of Stalingrad" (Part II), with script by N. Virta; producer V. Petrova, cameraman Yu. Yekelchik and composer A. Khachaturyan.

ARTS—MISCELLANY: The play 'Happiness' at a Tallin theater (Izv. 14, p. 2); [Plays on the life of Stalin] at Ukraine theaters (Pr. 15, p. 4); The play 'From a Spark' on the Uzbek stage (Pr. 15, p. 4); Movie festival of best Soviet films [in honor of Stalin's birthday] (Pr. 15, p. 4); Armenian folk bard [50 best folk singers come to Yerevan] (Pr. 17, p. 2); At Baku clubs [lectures on Stalin] (Pr. 17, p. 2).

Press and Publishing

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Kultura i zhizn, Dec. 11, p. 3. 500 words. Condensed text:) Give Daily Guidance to Newspaper and Periodical Distribution.— A recent conference at the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Communist Party Central Committee heard a report by Comrade F. Ramsin, head of the Chief Administration for Newspaper and Periodical Distribution and Delivery. It was noted in the report and speeches that distribution of periodicals among the population had improved slightly in the past few years. In the current year the number of periodicals going to individual subscribers [those who enter subscriptions as private individuals rather than through their trade unions or places of employment] had increased considerably.

The conference noted serious shortcomings in the local offices of the Soyuzpechat [Newspaper and Periodical Distribution Trust] and the Chief Administration for Newspaper and Periodical Distribution and Delivery under the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Com-

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 49, p. 45.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 50, p. 52.

munications. During the 1949 subscription campaign, Soyuzpechat failed to provide an adequate number of subscription centers; thus the population of certain distant regions was not included in subscription arrangements.

In a number of provinces, absence of the necessary order and organization in the work of Soyuzpechat local offices resulted in a considerable part of the circulation of local and central periodicals being limited to regional and city centers. ...

Speedy removal of shortcomings in distribution was recommended to the Chief Administration for Newspaper and Periodical Distribution and Delivery. The conference outlined concrete measures for improvement of Soyuzpechat work.

Report by the Editor of the Magazine History School Teaching.— A report by Prof. S. Skazkin, editor of the magazine History School Teaching, was heard in the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Discussion of the report showed that the magazine's editorial board had made a slight improvement in its recent work. The magazine devotes greater attention to throwing light on the Soviet periods of U.S.S.R. history, and its book review department has become more extensive.

At the same time, serious shortcomings in the magazine were noted at the conference. The magazine's editors rarely publish editorials on the vital problems of teaching history and the U.S.S.R. Constitution in schools. The magazine's popular science section frequently carries articles on certain questions of history, but devotes few articles of generalized character to the fundamental elements of school history courses—the most important for the teacher. Thus, the magazine does not publish much needed articles on the history of Soviet culture and Russian culture in the prerevolutionary period of U.S.S.R. history, the history of Russian social thought, history of the Slav peoples. Articles on history methodology appear very rarely.

The magazine has for some time failed to pose questions of principle (theory) on the method of history teaching. Advanced experience of the best teachers is generalized ineffectively. Certain articles in the methodological division orient the teacher incorrectly, causing him to overload his students with tasks beyond their capabilities.

The magazine does little to help history teachers in the seven-year school system, since it scarcely throws any light on questions of ancient and medieval history, either as to content or teaching method. Teachers, especially those working in rural schools, are rarely encouraged to contribute to the magazine.

The Russian Republic Ministry of Education and the magazine's editors must undertake measures for decisive improvement in the conduct of the magazine History School Teaching.

ON THE WORK OF THE NEWSPAPER GUDOK. (Kultura i zhizn, Dec. 11, p. 3. 400 words. Condensed text:) Comrade Berezin, editor of the newspaper Gudok, made a report to the recent conference of officials of the Transport Division, Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Communist Party Central Committee, the editorial board of the newspaper Gudok, the Political Administration of the Ministry of Transport, and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Railway Transport Workers.

It was noted at the conference that the recent work of the newspaper's editorial board had improved slightly. At the same time, the newspaper Gudok continued to carry out its tasks inadequately.

Party activities are not being covered systematically in the newspaper. It carries little about single-shift mass-political work among locomotive and train crews and at field stations. Agitator activity is dealt with ineffectively; experience of circles, propagandists and consultants is not generalized. The newspaper throws insufficient light on such important questions as organization of home study of the theory of Marxism-Leninism among railway executives, education of young Communists, leadership over socialist competition, and the struggle for strengthening discipline for well-coordinated transport work without mishaps. ...

The newspaper is correct in paying attention to the Five-Hundreder movement among engineers—the new, advanced Stakhanovite movement in transport. ...

New techniques are rarely treated by the newspaper; there are no profound technical articles on its pages. ...

The existence of serious shortcomings in the work of the newspaper Gudok is explained by the fact that a number of editorial departments and the correspondence network are not staffed by sufficiently qualified workers. The editorial office's work with its staff correspondents remains unsatisfactory.

The conference outlined concrete measures for improvement in the work of the newspaper Gudok.

Miscellany

HALLOWED MEMENTO. (Izvestia, Dec. 13, p. 3. 200 words. Summary:) Kharkov—A red velvet banner, commemorating the period of Stalin's stay in Kharkov, is preserved in the Kharkov Historical Museum. The banner was sent by the Petrograd Soviet and Petrograd Trade Union Council to the troops of the Red Army on the Southern Front in gratitude for the liberation of Kharkov from Denikin.

SPORTS: For the U.S.S.R. hockey championship (Pr. 12, 14-17, p. 4); Arrival of international women's chess championship participants (Pr. 17, p. 4).

OTHER ITEMS: On the eve of opening the new Moscow subway line (Izv. 14, p. 2); In the J. V. Stalin museum of the defense of Tsaritsyn-Stalingrad [Stalingrad] (Pr. 15, p. 2); Winter holidays of school children (Pr. 15, p. 4); Improvements in Batumi (Pr. 17, p. 2).

NEXT WEEK IN THE CURRENT DIGEST

¶ Articles on Stalin by Politburo members, and Soviet press accounts of the Stalin birthday.

¶ Indictment of the Japanese accused of plotting chemical warfare against the Soviet Union.

THE CURRENT DIGEST
OF THE SOVIET PRESS

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U.S.S.R. Yet these materials of the Russian press have remained largely inaccessible to many who need to possess them to study and interpret present-day developments in the Soviet Union.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately three weeks after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed or summarized.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately forty other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail.
Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

Thus the Current Digest gives the subscriber a broad picture of the news that has been presented to the Soviet public by the Soviet Union's two leading dailies, together with their articles and comment; and selections from the Soviet magazines, and from Soviet newspapers dealing with varied fields of special interest, such as industry, agriculture, labor and youth.

THE INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers the contents of Soviet publications printed in English for foreign consumption, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be re-stated for the sake of brevity, except where quotation marks indicate passages in the original phraseology.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian.

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The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is $50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or persons paying $100.00 to sustaining operational fund. A reduced rate of $25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. Single copies of the Digest or Index are $3.00 each.

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TO OUR READERS

As the Current Digest grows and expands, its contents will cover a broader range of subject matter. Readers are invited to submit comment, criticism and suggestions regarding selection of material and manner of presentation.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 1219 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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SOME OF THE PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR IN THE CURRENT DIGEST

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [The Whistle], newspaper of the railroads.
Izvestia [News], organ of the government.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], youth daily.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet].
Kultura i zhizn [Culture and Life], devoted to questions of ideology.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette].
Moskovsky Bolshevik [Moscow Bolshevik].
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], newspaper for children.
Pravda [Truth], organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
Sobraniye postanovleny i rasporazheny soveta ministrov SSSR [Bulletin of Decrees and Directives of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.]
Sotsialisticheskove zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture].
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Art].
Trud [Labor], organ of the Soviet trade unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette].
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow].
Vedomosti verkhovnovo soveta SSR [Bulletin of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.]

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, a fortnightly concerned with political, social and economic questions.
Bloknot agitatora [The Agitator's Notebook], a pocket guide for Communist organizers and lecturers in the Soviet Union.
Izvestia vsyesoyuznovo geograficheskovo obshchestva [News of the All-Soviet Geographical Society.]
Krokodil [Crocodile], devoted to humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], dealing with adult education and indoctrination.
Ogonyok [The Spark], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy].
Semya i shkola [Family and School].
Slavyanye [The Slavic World].
Sotsialisticheskaya zakonnost [Socialist Jurisprudence].
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture].
Sovetskaya kniga [The Soviet Book].
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music].
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education].
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law].
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics].
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy].
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History].
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade].
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate].

Periodicals of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in the fields of history and philosophy, economics and jurisprudence, literature and philology.

Literary monthlies:
Novy mir [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star].

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky):

А	A	И	K	Х	Kh
Б	B	Л	L	Ц	Ts
В	V	М	M	Ч	Ch
Г	G*	Н	N	Ш	Sh
Д	D	О	O	Щ	Shch
Е	E**	П	P	Ъ	(omit)
Ё	Yo†	Р	R	Ы	Y
Ж	Zh	С	S	Ь	(omit)
З	Z	Т	T	Э	E
И	I	У	U	Ю	Yu‡
Й	I††	Ф	F	Я	Ya‡‡

* Г = V in genitive endings ЕГО (evo), ОГО (ovo).

** Е = Ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† Ё = O after ж and ш.

†† Combinations ый and ий = Y.

‡ Ю after ы = Iu.

‡‡ Я after ы = Ia; after И = A, as in Izvestia.